

F/8/B/6

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

Department of Agriculture & Forests.

SUBJECT:

FOREST RESERVES.

BASSET SHEIKH MUHAMMAD No. 191 -

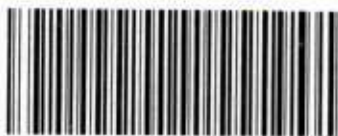
WADY EL-HAWARETH, TULKARM, S/D.

24592-1070-500-270-16,11,33-E.M.P.

CONNECTED FILES

NUMBER

SUBJECT



שם תיק : Forest Reserve Basset Sheikh Muhammad,
no. 191 Sub - District Tulkarm

מזהה פנימי : מ-4169/18

מזהה פריט : 0006qdg

תאריך הדפסה : 22/11/2017

כתובת : 2-108-5-10-1

17

South: The boundary proceeds north-westward along the eastern lands claimed by the Samara family through survey points L.M. 6 and L.M. 7.

West: The boundary proceeds north-westward along the eastern boundary of cultivated land claimed by the Samara family through survey points L.M. 8, L.M. 9, L.M. 10, L.M. 11, L.M. 12, L.M. 13, L.M. 14, L.M. 15, L.M. 16, L.M. 17, L.M. 18, L.M. 19 and L.M. 20 which is the first survey point of the northern boundary.

Approx. area in dunums: 1571.500 metric dunums.

Description: No cultivated land within the boundaries of this reserve. Swampy land with natural grasses growing thereon.

Serial No.: 192.

Name of Reserve: Sheikh Jebel

(This and the following Reserve are published in substitution of Forest Reserve No. 10 published in Official Gazette No. 158 of 1.3.26.)

Situation: Haifa Sub-District within the boundaries of the locality Damoun in Esfia village.

Boundaries:

North: The boundary starts from the survey point R.M. 200 and proceeds south-eastward along the border of the cultivable land of Yowakim Inkeiry through survey points R.M. 201, R.M. 202, R.M. 203, R.M. 204a and R.M. 204.

East: The boundary proceeds southward along the cultivable lands of the above mentioned owner through survey points R.M. 182a and 183a, then due south till survey point R.M. 185a is reached.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

FORESTS ORDINANCE, 1926.

PROCLAMATION.

In virtue of the power conferred on me by Section 3 of the Forests Ordinance, 1926, I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine, do hereby proclaim that the forest lands defined in the Schedule hereto are forest reserves under the control and management of the Government.

20th July, 1928.
(11561-11562/28)

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.: 491.

Name of Reserve: Basset Sheikh Mohamed.

Situation: Tulkarem Sub-District within the boundaries of Wadi Hawareth.

Boundaries:

North: The boundary starts from survey point L.M. 20 and proceeds north-eastward along the southern boundary of the cultivated land claimed by the Samara family through survey points L.M. 20, L.M. 22, L.M. 23 and L.M. 24, thence along the Southern boundary of sand dunes known as Zur-el-Mughara through survey points L.M. 25, L.M. 26 till it meets the road leading from Khedera village to Wady Hawareth.

East: The boundary proceeds along the road leading from Khedera village to Wady Hawareth through survey point L.M. 27 till this road meets the foot path which bounds the swampy land from the east; thence the boundary proceeds along the foot path on the western boundary of the cultivated land claimed by the Samara family through survey points L.M. 28, L.M. 29, L.M. 30, L.M. 31, L.M. 32, L.M. 33, L.M. 34, L.M. 35, L.M. 36, L.M. 37 and L.M. 38 at which last point the foot path meets again the road leading from Khedera village to Wady Hawareth; thence the boundary proceeds along this road on the western boundary of the cultivated lands claimed by the Tayar family through survey points L.M. 39, L.M. 40, L.M. 41, L.M. 42, L.M. 1, L.M. 2, L.M. 3, L.M. 4 and L.M. 5 at which last point the boundary leaves the above mentioned road.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

FORESTS ORDINANCE, 1926.

PROCLAMATION BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 3.

No. 5 of 1926.

No. 216.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by section 3 of the Forests Ordinance, 1926, the High Commissioner is pleased to proclaim and the proclamation dated the fourteenth day of December, 1927, and published in the Gazette dated the first day of January, 1928, made under section 3 of the Forests Ordinance, 1926, is hereby proclaimed to be cancelled.

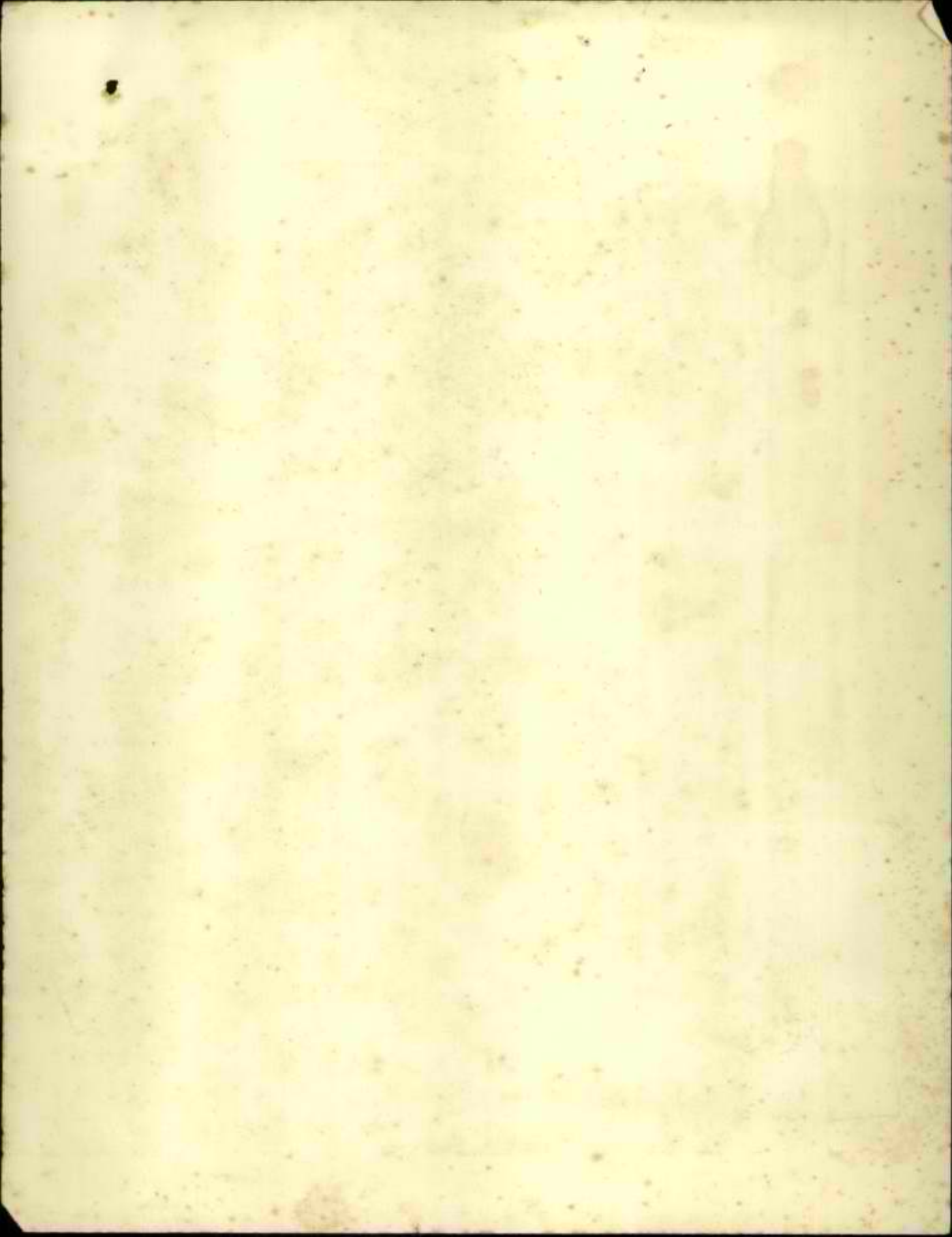
By His Excellency's Command,

J. HATHORN HALL

Chief Secretary.

9th July, 1934.

(V/127/33)



CORRIGENDUM.

Palestine Gazette No. 452 of 12.7.34.

Supplement No. 2, page 622, Proclamation
under the Forests Ordinance, 1926.

Third line, instead of "*dated the fourteenth
day of December, 1927, and published in the
Gazette dated the first day of January, 1928*"
read: "*dated the twentieth day of July, 1928,
and published in the Gazette dated the first
day of August, 1928*".

(V/127/33)

F/8/B/6

(45)

h. f. Chief Secretary, No. V/127/33, d/27.4.34

(46)

From Development Officer, No. DC/152/32
of 28.4.34.

(47)

To Develop. Officer, Irrigation Officer, Mr. M.F.
Abcarius - Senior Assistant Treasurer, Asst. Dist.
Commissioner, Samaria, of 28.4.34.

(48)

From Development Officer - 1.5.34.

(49)

S.F.O.

To C.S., d/2.5.34.

(50)

In letter from Treas. 11.5.34

(51)

S.F.O. Have you any info. re 49 & 50?
Is it is you know his land intimately

12/5/34

(52)

From Dev. Officer, Mem. No. DC/152/33, d/14.5.34, with (52a)

(53)

From C.S. No. V/127/33, d/15.5.34, with (53a)

(54)

S.F.O.

To see preceding correspondence. What steps
should be taken re cancelling Reserve?

18.5.34.

M.T.D.

(55)

D.

Reference (51). I intended to inspect Bassat
Sheikh Muhammad as I have not been there for over a
year - since the land has been handed over to the
Land Settlement Department for a camping ground for
the Arabs of Wadi Hawareth.

(55 continued)

I know however that they cultivated the area successfully and that it is not as saline as suggested by Mr. Abcarius. I note that the letter of the Development Officer contains a full reply to the statements of Mr. Abcarius to which I have nothing to add and with which I fully agree.

18.5.34.

S.F.O.

(56)

D.

Ref. your minute under (54).

Hitherto there was no reference in the Forests Ordinance to the powers regarding the declaration of forests no longer reserved. The procedure was simply to disregard the forest or part of it as a forest reserve if and when found necessary to do so.

I propose however to publish in the next Official Gazette an addition to our ordinance, similar to that used in the Sudan, under the Sudan Forest Ordinance 1908, Part II Section 21 - attached and flagged - and to declare in the same Gazette the Bassat Sheikh Muhammad as no longer reserved.

18.5.34.

S.F.O.

(57)

S.F.O. Pl. Put up copy of Forest Ord.

Have any other Forest Reserves lapses
I gather as from A. of your minute above
I as I think this question should
be referred to the Act Com. for advice as to
B. point.

$\frac{20}{\frac{1}{24}}$

JH

(58)

D.

Reference (51).

1. Attached please find copy of Forest Ordinance.

There are no Forest Reserves which ceased as a whole to be Reserves. Though there are some the greater or lesser parts of which are practically no more reserves because they have been taken away for some other than forestry purposes, such are :-

(1) Menshiye Plantation Reserve No.1 (declared in O.G.No. 158 of 1.3.26): Partly brought under cereal and other cultivation by the Acre Stud Farm and Agricultural Station.

(2) Acre Sand Dunes Reserve No.2 (declared in O.G. No.158 of 1.3.26). Originally this Reserve comprised all sand dunes

between Acre and Haifa covering an area of 12,225 dunams. At present only a part of about 700 dunams planted departmentally and managed by the Forest Service. The remaining area has been given up for different purposes to different corporations.

(3) Subeih Forest Reserve No.90 declared in O.G.No.162 of 1.5.26. Nearly half of this Reserve has been handed over to the Mt. Tabor Agricultural School.

It is apparent that these reserves should not be cancelled. They ought rather to be redeclared within smaller boundaries.

a.j.s-1.
S.F.O.
8.6.34.

(58)

To Attorney Gen. of 11.6.34.

(60)

Copy of minutes 54 - 60 have
been placed in file 6/2/II.

12.6.34 *am*

(61)

From Attorney General, 4/16.6.34
(62)

original
copy of (61) has been placed in file 6/2/III.

(63)

19/6/34 *wh*

To C.S., of 28.6.34.

To *es* (64) 6.8.34
(65)

SFO/

(63^a) appears in the Gazette in a different form and as it now reads it has the effect of cancelling several reserves. No one appears to have dealt with this. There is also a misprint in the proclamation where and should read that

P.T.O.

17/6/34 *2/1*

F.S. *43/1000*
2/1/34

(66)

Development Officer, of 13.10.34, with (65a, b, c)
Letter N° 12/152/34 dated 9/10/34 from Development Officer, Letter from Abdullahi Samara
N° 2/55-814 from Director of Survey dated 12.10.34.

D. D. Pl. reply to (66)

If the F.S. can be spaced to point
on the boundary with food; but if not.
we should point out the difficulty of spacing
a F.S. at the present time.

17
4
34

(68)

To Develop. Officer, of 19.10.34.

Declaration of Reserve on 20.7.28,
& Cancellation on 9.7.34
inserted opp. Minute Sheet p One.

F/8/B/6-1928

19th October, 4.

(:- Settlement of Landless Arabs -
Ploughing of Bassat Sheikh Muhammad.

Reference :- Your DC/152/34-1325 of 13.10.34.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

I am directed to suggest that any member of your staff with knowledge of survey could determine the position of the boundary marks with aid of the map of which you have a copy and could put in wooden posts in replacement of the iron marks which have disappeared since the area was withdrawn from the control of the forest service during the period January to July, 1931.

2. The Forest Surveyors have a full programme of work in front of them which is being constantly interrupted by demands for their services from other quarters and I am therefore loth to add further to the dislocation of their work.

3. If however you are unable to accept the suggestion at 1, I shall be glad to know whether you are prepared to accept the necessary expenditure as a charge to your vote including transport and subsistence allowance of Forest Surveyor, cost and transport of iron boundary marks, labour and incidental expenditure.

4. I am unable to advise you with reference to the claim by Abdallah Samara except to say that before the area was proclaimed a forest reserve it was

described as State Domain under number D/TUL/32 (vide D/TUL/32-5079 dated 25th October, 1927, from Director of Lands to Director of Agriculture.

F. J. TEAR

for DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

Copy to: Director of Surveys.

Forest Surveyors: to note.

MS.

*Noted
By 21.10.34.*

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY

IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1900

13/1

Government of Palestine



In case of reply,
please quote the
date of this letter
and the following
number:



Department of Development

P.O. B. 649,

Jerusalem,

Palestine.

DC/152/34 - 1325

13th October, 1934.

Director of Agriculture
and Forests.

Subject:- Settlement of Landless Arabs -
Ploughing of Bassat Sheikh Muhammad.

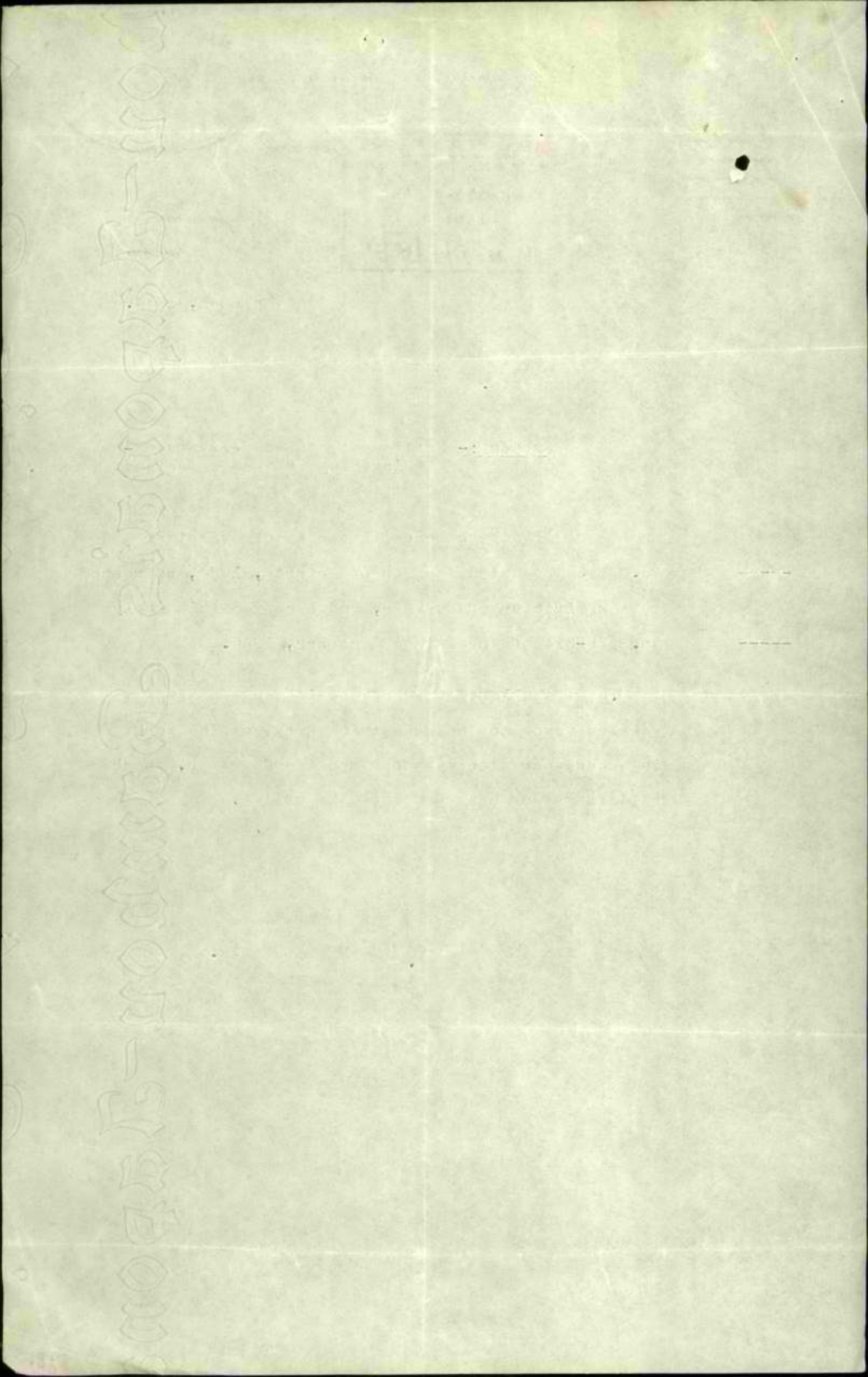
I attach herewith a copy of my letter

----- No.DC/152/34 dated the 9th of October, 1934, addressed
to the Director of Surveys, and a copy of his reply
----- No.S/55-814 of the 12th of October, 1934.

2. I shall be glad to know if you can send
your surveyor to the Bassat to carry out the work
in accordance with my above mentioned letter, which
explains also the urgency of the matter.

H. Andari
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

See 68



DG/152/34.

9th October, 1934.

Director of Surveys,
Jaffa.

Subject: Basset Sheikh Muhamed.

Reference: Page 118 in the annual volume of
Proclamations, Regulations, etc.,
of 1928.

It is desired to commence as soon as possible the ploughing of the lands in Basset Sheikh Muhamed in connection with the Settlement of Landless Arabs.

There is, it appears, considerable controversy, and the point has actually been raised by a neighbouring land owner regarding the boundaries of the Basset. The land owner concerned is Abdallah Samara, and I attach a translation of the letter from him.

2. The Irrigation Officer visited the area on Saturday and was informed by the Arab cultivators that the position of the boundary marks had been changed by Samara. I attach the print of a map prepared by the Forest Surveyor in 1928 when the Basset was declared a Forest Area, and I would be much obliged if you could instruct a surveyor to proceed to the Basset as soon as possible, check the position of existing boundary marks, and if necessary have them replaced in their proper position and missing boundary marks replaced.

The urgency in connection with this matter lies in the necessity for us to enable the cultivators to put in their winter crops, and therefore to commence

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THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

It is the policy of the Standard Oil Company to sell its products at the lowest possible price to the consumer, and to this end it has established a system of distribution which is the most efficient and economical in the world.

The Standard Oil Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and its capital is divided into shares of \$100.00 each. The company is owned and controlled by the Standard Oil Company, which is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

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ploughing immediately.

3. The cultivators claim quite a considerable portion of the area claimed by Samara and we do not wish to go to the expense of ploughing land which on replacement of the boundary marks according to the map may be found to be outside the area claimed.

Sgd: L. Andrews

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

COPY

TRANSLATION

District Officer, Tulkarm.

I was aware that the Government has decided to drain Basset Sheikh Muhd. and settle thereon the Wadi Hawarith Arabs, the Government should be thanked for such an act, as I am an adjacent neighbour to this land from the four sides.

I came with this application demanding that arrangements be made for demarcating the boundaries of the Basset by a settlement committee, pointing hereunder my cognisance in this respect.

1. The area of Govt. Basset does not exceed 1000 dunums and this is confirmed by the Kushan (Title Deed) and the plan made during the Ex. Government on which control was effected on 27.5.26 by the Survey Dept. through its surveyor Ibrahim Khamash in presence of the land inspector late Yusif Thabet.

2. As from the aforesaid date, i.e. 27.5.26 an area of about 500 dunums of our lands was not cultivated during that year, and the surveyor has considered it to be Bass lands, while it is cultivable lands before and after the date in question, notwithstanding that such area is recognised to be owned by Samara.

3. I don't mean to deprive the Wadi Hawarith Arabs from this land, but my demand is that the Govt. may make arrangements to demarcate the area to be allotted to the Arabs, and the area to be granted by me and my family from our adjacent land.

4. I hope that the Govt. will make arrangements through the Settlement Officer to show the boundaries of the Basset as my lands fall in adjacent to this land from the four sides, and in order to avoid any future disputes.

5. I expect that my application will be forwarded to concerned authorities for appropriate action.

With respects.

Sgd: Abdallah Samara.

6.6.34.

HK/EM.

AGENTS
STANDARD
CROMWELL

The first of these is the fact that the Government has failed to
bring about a general peace. It has failed to bring about a
general peace, and it has failed to bring about a general peace.
It has failed to bring about a general peace, and it has failed to
bring about a general peace.

The second of these is the fact that the Government has failed to
bring about a general peace. It has failed to bring about a
general peace, and it has failed to bring about a general peace.
It has failed to bring about a general peace, and it has failed to
bring about a general peace.

The third of these is the fact that the Government has failed to
bring about a general peace. It has failed to bring about a
general peace, and it has failed to bring about a general peace.
It has failed to bring about a general peace, and it has failed to
bring about a general peace.

The fourth of these is the fact that the Government has failed to
bring about a general peace. It has failed to bring about a
general peace, and it has failed to bring about a general peace.
It has failed to bring about a general peace, and it has failed to
bring about a general peace.

The fifth of these is the fact that the Government has failed to
bring about a general peace. It has failed to bring about a
general peace, and it has failed to bring about a general peace.
It has failed to bring about a general peace, and it has failed to
bring about a general peace.

The sixth of these is the fact that the Government has failed to
bring about a general peace. It has failed to bring about a
general peace, and it has failed to bring about a general peace.
It has failed to bring about a general peace, and it has failed to
bring about a general peace.

The seventh of these is the fact that the Government has failed to
bring about a general peace. It has failed to bring about a
general peace, and it has failed to bring about a general peace.
It has failed to bring about a general peace, and it has failed to
bring about a general peace.

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C
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SURVEY OF PALESTINE

P.O.B. 676

JAFFA.

No.S/55 - 814.

12th October, 1934.

Development Officer.

Subject: Basset shelkh Muhamed.

Reference: Your DC/152/34 of 9th
October, 1934.

As the survey was made by the forest
surveyor belonging to the Agriculture Department,
the matter should be referred to them for the
restoration of any marks that may be missing.

The print is returned herewith.

B. Crusher

HBC/LP

for DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

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(64)

F/8/B/6 - 1507

6th August, 4.

Bassat Sheikh Mohammad.

REFERENCE : Proclamation under the
Forests Ordinance, 1926,
dated 9th July, 1934.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

The proclamation under reference,
published in Supplement No. 2 to Official
Gazette No.452 of 12th July, 1934, should
be amended as follows :-

Third line, instead of "dated the
fourteenth day of December, 1927, and pub-
lished in the Gazette dated the first day
of January, 1928, to read : "dated the
20th day of July, 1928, and published in
the Gazette dated the 1st day of August,
1928."

(Signed) M. T. DAWE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

F/8/B/6-1240

28th June, 4.

:- Bassat Sheikh Muhammad.

Reference :- Your V/127/33 dated 15th
May, 1934, to Development
Officer (copy to me).

CHIEF SECRETARY.

In view of your letter above-quoted to
the Development Officer, it is suggested that a
Notice should be published in the Gazette declaring
this area no longer reserved as a forest area.

I attach a draft Notice for the consider-
ation of the Attorney General.

(Signed) M. T. DAWE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

Encl:4.

MS.

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63a

INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE, 1929.

Notice of Cancellation of a Forest Reserve.

In virtue of the power conferred on me by paragraph (a) of Section 7 of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1929, I, Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, High Commissioner for Palestine, do hereby proclaim that the Forest Reserve Basset Sheikh Muhammad, which was declared in Official Gazette No. 216 dated 1st ^{August} January, 1928, ceases to be a Reserved Forest as from the date of this Notice.

C O P Y..

(61)

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JERUSALEM.

16th June, 1934.

Director of Agriculture and Forests.

(59)

Subject :- Cancellation of Forest Reserves.

Reference:- Your letter No.F/8/B/6-1100 of
11.6.1934.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your above mentioned letter and to inform you that in reply to the query raised in the last paragraph thereof, a clause such as the one mentioned by you would appear to be unnecessary in this Territory since under paragraph (a) of section 7 of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1929, (p.313 in the Annual Volume of Ordinance, ^{for} 1929) "any order or regulation may be at any time amended, varied, rescinded or revoked by the same authority and in the same manner by an in which it was made".

2. I presume that all forest reserves are state domains.

(Sgd) ?

A/ATTORNEY GENERAL.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

10th June, 1914.

Director of Agriculture and Forestry.

Subject :- Cancellation of Forest Reserves.

Reference :- Your letter No. W-110 of
11.3.1914.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your above
mentioned letter and to inform you that in reply to
the query raised in the last paragraph thereof,
inasmuch as the one mentioned by you would appear
to be unnecessary in this Territory since under para-
graph (a) of section 7 of the Interpretation Ordinance,
1903, (No. 312 in the Annual Volume of Ordinances, 1903)
"any order or regulation may be at any time amended,
varied, rescinded or revoked by the same authority and
in the same manner by or in which it was made".

I presume that all Forest Reserves are state

domains.

(2nd)
W. A. G. G. G.

F/8/B/6- 1100

11th June, 4.

: - Cancellation of
Forest Reserves.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Several cases have arisen in which areas or parts of areas declared Forest Reserves under the Forests Ordinance, 1926, have ceased to be Forest Reserves, i.e. have been assigned and are used for some other purpose than forestry by Government or private agencies.

As an instance I might cite the case of Bassat Sheikh Mohammad Forest Reserve No.191 declared in Official Gazette No.216 of 1.8.1928 which is now being drained and handed over to the Department of Development for the settlement of the Arabs of Wadi Hawareth.

Additional such cases are likely to arise in the future, especially as a result of private claims on reserved forest areas undergoing Land Settlement.

The Forests Ordinance, 1926, does not however provide for the cancellation of such Forest Reserves or parts thereof.

Your advice is therefore sought as to whether it would not be necessary and advisable to amend the Forests Ordinance by publishing an additional clause to the Forests Ordinance, similar to paragraph 21 of the Sudan Forest Ordinance, 1908, published in the Sudan Gazette No.146 of the 31st December, 1908, (copy attached) by which such cancellation might be effected.

(Signed) M. T. DAVE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

Encl:1.

MS.

Copy to 6/2/11

1 - Cancellation of
Forest Reserves.

REPLY TO MEMORANDUM

Several cases have arisen in which the
rights of the holders of Forest Reserves under the
Forest Ordinance, 1905, have been questioned. In
these cases, the Government has been asked to
cancel the reserves and return the land to the
holders.

In the first case, the Government has decided
to cancel the reserve and return the land to the
holder. In the second case, the Government has
decided to cancel the reserve and return the land
to the holder.

In the third case, the Government has decided
to cancel the reserve and return the land to the
holder. In the fourth case, the Government has
decided to cancel the reserve and return the land
to the holder.

The Forest Ordinance, 1905, does not
provide for the cancellation of such Forest
Reserves.

Your advice is therefore suggested as to
whether it would be necessary and advisable to
amend the Forest Ordinance by providing an additional
section to the Forest Ordinance, 1905, whereby the
Government may, at its discretion, cancel the
Forest Reserves and return the land to the
holders. (Copy attached) by which some cancellation may be
attained.

DIRECTOR OF FOREST
1905

Encl: 1.

59a

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

21. If the Governor General shall by proclamation direct that from a date specified in such proclamation any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Ordinance shall cease to be a reserved forest, then from the date so fixed such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be a reserved forest but the rights, if any, which have been extinguished shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

21. If the Governor General shall by proclamation

direct that from a date specified in such proclamation any

forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Ordinance

shall cease to be a reserved forest, then from the date so

fixed such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be a

reserved forest and the rights, if any, which have been

extinguished shall not revive in consequence of such ces-

sation.

V/127/33.



15 May, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Development Officer.

Subject : Bassat Sheikh Muhammad.
Reference : Your letter No. DC/152/32
dated the 12th May, 1934.

I am directed to inform you that the proposals of the departmental committee for the drainage of Bassat Sheikh Muhammad and the settlement thereon of the Northern Section of the Wadi Hawareth Arabs at a cost not exceeding LP.2000 are approved.

A copy of a letter from the Director of Public Works on this subject is attached.

Application should be made forthwith by the Director of Public Works for a Special Warrant for the necessary funds.

(Signed) S. MOODY

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Copy to :

Treasurer,
Director of Public Works,
Director of Agriculture and Forests,
District Commissioner, Northern District.

SEEN BY
D. G. A. & F.

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22/4

53ⁿ
GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
JERUSALEM.

10th May, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Chief Secretary.

Subject : Drainage of the Birket Sheikh
Muhammad in the Wadi Hawareth.

Reference : Your V/127/33 of 8.5.34.

It is not anticipated that the cost of draining the above swamp will exceed £P.2,000 and it is considered that, for this sum, the works will be effective against malaria.

2. As previously pointed out it has been impossible to ascertain what quantity of water we may have to deal with until we have at least a nucleus of drains.

3. I do not propose to expend the whole of the £P.2,000 on this nucleus but will reserve a certain sum for enlarging and extending the drains as found necessary to deal with water which may either interfere with cultivation or tend to breed mosquitoes.

4. If the works are to be completed before the next rainy season they should be put in hand at once and I would therefore request very early allocation of the necessary funds - £P.1000 would be sufficient to commence operations but not sufficient to complete these in accordance with the terms of your letter.

(SGD) Hedley

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1944

10th Nov, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of the letter of the 2nd inst.

reference to the letter of the 2nd inst.

It is not anticipated that the letter of the 2nd inst. will be of any assistance in the matter.

The letter of the 2nd inst. is being dealt with as a matter of internal security and will be dealt with accordingly.

The letter of the 2nd inst. is being dealt with as a matter of internal security and will be dealt with accordingly.

The letter of the 2nd inst. is being dealt with as a matter of internal security and will be dealt with accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

For the Director

Government of Palestine

52

*In case of reply
please quote the
date of this letter
and the following
number:*

DC/152/33

CONFIDENTIAL

*Department of Development,
P.O. B. 649,
Jerusalem,
Palestine.*



14th May, 1934.

Director of Agriculture
and Forests.

Subject:- Bassat Sheikh Muhammad
Reference:- Telephone conversation of
the 12th of May, 1934.

I attach hereto copy of my letter
No.DC/152/33 dated the 12th of May, 1934
addressed to the Chief Secretary, which
deals with the comments of the Treasurer
and Mr.Abcarius on the Bassat Sheikh Muhammed
Scheme.

2. I saw the Treasurer this morning
and he has now agreed to the scheme.

L. Andani
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

Copy to:- District Commissioner,
Northern District.
Asst.District Commissioner,
Samaria.

3847.

52

CONFIDENTIAL

DC/152/32

12th May, 1934.

Chief Secretary.

Subject:- Bassat Sheikh Muhammad.
Reference:- Treasurer's letter No. CT/2/33
dated the 7th of May, 1934.

Mr. Shepherd has proceeded on 4½ months' leave, so it will not be possible for the same Committee to re-assemble. However, before his departure, he commented on Mr. Abcarius' note, as under :-

" My report was written on the relative
" costs of settlement on the Bassat Sheikh
" Muhammad or on unirrigated land. I considered
" it necessary to point out that a family could
" not subsist entirely on 17 dunums in the Bassat
" unless settlement were carried out on the
" lines indicated in the French Report and gave
" my reasons. I would point out that the soil
" is not all alkali at present but may become
" so following improper treatment. The cultivation
" limit of one shadduf one man is indicated, it
" is true but necessity may compel an Arab
" family to put in more than one shadduf.

" It is possible that temporary floodings of
" portions of the land with rain water may keep
" it sweet enough for cereal crops.

" But there can be no question that in view
" of the rapid settlement of the areas neighbour-
" ing the marsh, drainage of it is essential.
" The main point appears to be to provide a place
" dry enough to carry encampments. The Arabs
" wish it and doubtless intend to fend for them-
" selves in a nomadic fashion. What they want
" is a "pied-a-terre". The extent of the cropping
" last year shows how little they rely on it for
" a livelihood. The only way they will develop
" into irrigation cultivators is through force of
" circumstances. Any attempt to force them to

become /

SECRET
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COMMUNIST

1944, 1945, 1946
The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.

On 10/10/44, the following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.

Mr. [Name] was interviewed on 10/10/44.

He stated that he had been in the [Location] area for the past [Time Period]. He stated that he had been in the [Location] area for the past [Time Period]. He stated that he had been in the [Location] area for the past [Time Period].

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" become intensive agriculturalists on this
 " marsh by giving them irrigation facilities,
 " providing them with trees and so on when
 " they do not want it is doomed to failure.
 " There fore drain the marsh for them - a few
 " may live on it; most of them will go north,
 " south, east or west if they do not change
 " their habits. All we do is we accept their
 " own solution of their problem, having offered
 " areas which they won't accept. They ought
 " to face the consequences and will probably
 " do so in a manner satisfactory to themselves
 " which is the main point.

" The alternative is to spoon feed them
 " indefinitely. "

2. I agree that the area per family is only 17 dunums, but in this particular instance would point out that the standard of living of the Wadi Hawarith Arabs is very low, and I believe that they can eke out a living on the area; more especially as work is available in the surrounding settlements.

In a village in Haifa Sub-District where a great portion of the village lands has passed into Jewish hands, the cultivators are making a living from areas no larger than 5 dunums. Also at Qaqun, Tulkarm Sub-District, fellaheen are making a living from small areas of re-claimed land. Qaqun is close to Wadi Hawarith.

As the Irrigation Officer points out the soil is not all alkaline, but there is said to be a possibility that with only sporadic irrigation it may become so. I doubt, however, if any of it will become so alkaline that it will not grow cereals, and certainly the land in the vicinity of the wells should, if irrigated properly, remain fit for vegetables.

3. I will now deal with the remarks of Mr. Abcarius in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his note :-

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" 3 (a). It is a preconceived idea that
 " marsh land when drained is fertile. It is
 " doubtful if the proposed settlers are aware
 " that the soil is alkaline and the water
 " brackish. "

The settlers are well aware that the water
 is brackish. It may not be sweet, but it is not too
 saline : about 220 parts to 1,000,000.

" 3 (b). It is the professed policy of the
 " J.N.F. and other Jewish institutions (the
 " P.I.C.A. excepted) to employ Jewish labour
 " exclusively. It is not certain for how long
 " they will tolerate the intrusion of Arab
 " labour on their land. I know that the
 " Jewish Labour Federation strongly resent such
 " intrusion and will, it is to be taken for
 " granted, use their best endeavours to secure
 " the employment of Federation labour instead."

The tendency in the Tulkarm Sub-District is
 just the opposite to that stated by Mr. Abcarius as
 the following extract from the April Report of the
 Asst. District Commissioner, Samaria, tends to show :-

" Employment of Arabs by Jewish orange-growers.

" A position of considerable interest has
 " recently arisen in the Tulkarm Sub-District
 " with regard to the employment of Arab labour
 " in orange groves owned by Jews. As you know
 " it has been an accepted principle of post-
 " war Jewish colonisation that the Jewish
 " standard of living can only be maintained if
 " Jewish enterprises are carried out entirely
 " by Jewish labour. This view has been regarded
 " by the official colonising authorities as
 " essential and the trades unions of Jewish
 " workers have of course been actively interested
 " in maintaining this principle of policy. During
 " recent months however a number of private
 " Jewish orange-grove owners in the coastal
 " plain have changed their previous practice
 " of employing Jews only and have introduced
 " Arab labourers. There is evidence that this
 " tendency is on the increase."

Mr. Kohn of the Palestine Jewish Colonisation
 Association wrote as under on the 25th of February, 1934
 as regards employment of the Wadi Hawarith Arabs
 (North and South) in the Settlement of Hedera :-

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"I received your letter of the 9th inst., but
 "it was a little difficult at first to sort out
 "the Wadi Hawarith Arabs working at Hedera
 "from the others.
 "

" However, I find that 47 of these people are
 "employed as labourers at a wage of 80 mils
 "per day. Another 5 work as watchmen in the
 "orange groves for from LP 2.500 to LP 3 per
 "month. Some 8 men earn money from the Hedera
 "settlers in the supply and transport of manure.
 "About 30 women and children are employed in
 "the groves gathering oranges during the season
 "at about 50 - 60 mils a day, but there is no
 "information as to what they do at Hedera (if
 "they do find work in the colony) at other times."

There is no reason to presume that the Settlers
 of Hedera propose to change a policy which they adopted
 some 50 years ago.

"4. In particular I would invite your attention
 "attention to the concluding sentence of the
 "Report of the Committee : "The Arabs will not
 "obtain sufficient return from plots of 17
 "dunums each to pay anything but a nominal
 "rent", and having regard to the opinion ~~as~~
 "expressed on paragraph 3 of the report that
 "only small areas (if irrigation was continuous)
 "would be kept productive, it seems to me that
 "the scheme involving as it does an expenditure
 "of LP 3,000 is but a temporary and inadequate
 "arrangement. Unless it is intended immediately
 "after settlement on the basis of the report
 "to seek a more satisfactory and permanent
 "settlement, I think, the scheme should be
 "abandoned."

A nominal rent was suggested, as it is not
 expected that the income of the Arabs will be such
 that they can afford to pay 5% interest on a large
 capital outlay. At this stage I would like to make
 it clear that so far as the re-settlement of the
 Arabs is concerned an expenditure of some LP 314
 only is envisaged for deep ploughing. Bassat Sheikh
 Muhammad would eventually have to be drained even if
 the problem of the Arabs of Wadi Hawarith did not exist,
 and it is for this reason that the Committee recommends
 in para 6 of its Report that "it would be unfair to
 charge the cost of drainage to the Arabs in view of the

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fact that the drainage of the swamp is a health measure benefitting the surrounding villages and settlements".

(4) The fact that a large sum has ^{already} been spent in order to prepare a site for these Arabs, which they later on rejected, must not be lost sight of. They do not deserve great sympathy. If the land does become in three years' time as alkaline as the Irrigation Officer suggests, and it is found that the Arabs are still in situ, there is no reason why a more ambitious scheme should not then be worked out, if considered advisable. Although as Mr. French wrote on the 25th of January, 1938 : "it cannot be disguised that a scheme for the utilisation of the 'bussees' on the lines suggested, is something of a gamble".

(5) I am not in favour of recommending a large expenditure of money at this stage, more especially as there has lately been a tendency on the part of certain of the Arabs to drift away from Wadi Hawarith.

(6) It must be remembered also that the Arabs have asked for the site, have cultivated portions of it, have lived around and in it for decades, and must know what they are up against. They refused to go elsewhere and unless a camping site is found for them by next winter, they will undoubtedly prove a potential source of danger to public security. This view is also held by the District Commissioner, Northern District and Mr. Foot.

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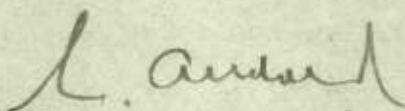
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(7) I note that His Excellency is determined to have the drainage operations completed before the rainy season begins and requires that the work undertaken be effective against malaria.

(8) Although the area is unsuited to an elaborate and economic settlement scheme for Bedu, I would ask that the Committee's recommendations be accepted, and the area be drained and deep ploughed.



DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

Tel. Address : TREASURY, JERUSALEM.
Tel. No.: JERUSALEM 85.

In your reply please quote

No. CT/2/33

THE TREASURY,
JERUSALEM.



11² May, 1934.

Director,
Department of Agriculture & Forests.

Subject: Basset Sheikh Mohammed.

Reference: Your Confidential letter No.
F/8/B/6 of 2nd instant to
the Chief Secretary with
copy to this office.

I attach for your information a copy
of the observations of Mr. Abcarius on the
report of the Committee which formed an
enclosure to your letter under reference.

2. A copy of these observations has
been submitted to the Chief Secretary for the
information of His Excellency.

Req. Mr. v. relation Mr.

*12
V
34* *Mr*

C. S. Haway
TREASURER.

TB.

SEEN BY
D. of A & F.

Page 10
10/10/10

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the problem of the structure of the nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the problem of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the problem of the structure of the crystal. It is shown that the structure of the crystal is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the problem of the structure of the solid. It is shown that the structure of the solid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the problem of the structure of the liquid. It is shown that the structure of the liquid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the problem of the structure of the gas. It is shown that the structure of the gas is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

50^a

Treasurer.

Subject : Bassat Sheikh Mohammad.
Reference: Committee's Report, attached.

I have not had the opportunity of hearing the evidence on this subject, nor was I present at the deliberations of the Committee. I attach a memorandum with enclosures which Mr. Andrews was kind enough to send me. I would invite your attention to a note by the Irrigation Officer dated 26th February, 1934, in which he expresses emphatically the opinion that settlement on Bassat Sheikh Mohammad is at best doomed to failure. I summarise his observations :-

- (a) The area per family is only 17 dunums.
- (b) The soil is alkaline and unless permanent drains are constructed, under perenial irrigation, eventually no satisfactory crops will be obtainable.
- (c) The water is not sweet, so that a plentiful rainfall is necessary to wash accumulated salts.
- (d) To drain the swamp and hand the land after deep ploughing and to issue vegetable seeds and leave the settlers to work out their salvation will not settle the problem of their welfare.

- (e) A shaduff with hard work will irrigate 2 or 3 dunums a day, so that only a portion of each holding will be irrigated and inadequately at that, leaving the rest fallow; and fallowing entails accumulation of alkali and consequent infertility.
- (f) To expect settlers to exist on this area after merely drying up the swamp and ploughing the land is impossible.

2. From the report of the Committee it would seem that their decision has been influenced mainly by two considerations :-

- (a) The proposed settlers themselves ask for the scheme they recommend; and
- (b) Some of the settlers have obtained employment by the surrounding Jewish settlements.

3. These considerations should not be over-rated :

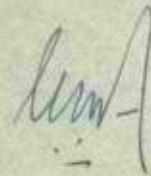
(a) It is a preconceived idea that marsh land when drained is fertile. It is doubtful if the proposed settlers are aware that the soil is alkaline and the water brackish.

(b) It is the professed policy of the J.N.F.

3.

and other Jewish institutions (the P.I.C.A. excepted) to employ Jewish labour exclusively. It is not certain for how long they will tolerate the intrusion of Arab labour on their land. I know that the Jewish Labour Federation strongly resent such intrusion and will, it is to be taken for granted, use their best endeavours to secure the employment of Federation labour instead.

4. In particular I would invite your attention to the concluding sentence of the report of the Committee: "The Arabs will not obtain sufficient return from plots of 17 dunums each to pay anything but a nominal rent", and having regard to the opinion expressed in paragraph 3 of the report that only small areas (if irrigation was continuous) would be kept productive, it seems to me that the scheme, involving as it does, an expenditure of £P.3,000 is but a temporary and inadequate arrangement. Unless it is intended immediately after settlement on the basis of the report to seek a more satisfactory and permanent settlement, I think, the scheme should be abandoned.



5th May, 1934.

AGH.

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CONFIDENTIAL

2nd May,

4

:- Bassat Sheikh Myhammad.

Reference :- Your Confidential letter
to Development Officer
No.V/127/33

Chief Secretary.

In reference to your above quoted letter, I beg to report that the Committee, with the exception of the Senior Assistant Treasurer, Mr. M.F. Abcarius, (who was unable to be present owing to the death and funeral of a relative) met at this Office at 3 p.m. to-day and I attach a copy of the minutes of the meeting.

The recommendations of the Committee are subject to the concurrence of Mr. Abcarius, which is being sought, but as it is understood His Excellency requires the minutes to be submitted for early consideration, I am ^{not} delaying same.

M. A. DAVIS
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

Copies to:- Dev. Officer.
I.O.
Sen. Asst. Treasurer.
A.D.C., Samaria.

Committee

Treasurer.
D.C.N.D.

Report of The Committee appointed by
the Chief Secretary in his letter
No. 7/187/33 of the 27th April, 1934.

1. The Committee understands that unless the Basett Sheikh Mohammed is drained and the Arabs settled on the drained land this year, it will, in all probability, be impossible to find a camping site for the Arabs of the Northern Section of the Wadi Hawarath next winter.

It is therefore important to get drainage works in hand as soon as possible.

2. (1) The Committee notes (1) that the Arabs have refused the offer of settlement in the Beisan Sub-District; (2) That the Arabs themselves ask only for the drainage of the swamp and for deep ploughing of the area drained; (3) That a number of the Arabs have obtained employment near the Basett and that more are likely to do so; (4) That the area is unsuited to an elaborate and economic settlement scheme for Beduin.

In these circumstances the Committee considers that an expensive settlement scheme should not be undertaken.

3. If only drainage and deep ploughing is carried out, as requested by the Arabs, they would be able to irrigate small areas for vegetable cultivation by means of "shadduf" wells (which they could easily dig themselves) and the areas irrigated in this way would, if irrigation was continuous, be kept productive.

4. In all the circumstances, and particularly taking into consideration that some of the Arabs have already obtained employment from the surrounding colonies, the Committee considers that if the requests of the Arabs are met, they should at least be able to maintain, and in all probability to improve, their present standard of living.

5. The Committee therefore recommends (1) That the swamp should be drained at once; (2) That deep ploughing should then be carried out under the supervision of the Department of Development; (3) That the Arabs should be permitted to enter the land and should be assisted, if necessary, to work out a plan of land distribution.

The Committee considers (with reference to para 2 of the Chief Secretary's letter No.V/59/33 of the 1st February 1934) that (1) it would be unfair to charge the cost of drainage to the Arabs in view of the fact that the drainage of the swamp is a health measure benefitting the surrounding villages and colonies; (2) The Arabs will not obtain sufficient return from plots of 17 dunams each (probably only partially irrigated) to pay anything but a nominal rent.

(Sgd) H. E. DAVE
L. ANDREWS
H. R. FOOT
J. D. SHEPHERD

May 2nd, 1934.

1. The Committee understands that unless the Basset Sheikh Mohammed is drained and the Arabs settled on the drained land this year, it will, in all probability, be impossible to find a camping site for the Arabs of the Northern Section of the Wadi Hawareth next winter.

It is therefore important to put drainage works in hand as soon as possible.

2. (1) The Committee notes (1) that the Arabs have refused the offer of settlement in the Beisan Sub-District; (2) That the Arabs themselves ask only for the drainage of the swamp and for deep ploughing of the area drained; (3) That a number of the Arabs have obtained employment near the Basset and that more are likely to do so; (4) That the area is unsuited to an elaborate and economic settlement scheme for Beduin.

In these circumstances the Committee considers that an expensive settlement scheme should not be undertaken.

3. If only drainage and deep ploughing is carried out, as requested by the Arabs, they would be able to irrigate small areas for vegetable cultivation by means of "shadduf" wells (which they could easily dig themselves) and the areas irrigated in this way would, if irrigation was continuous, be kept productive.

4. In all the circumstances, and particularly taking into consideration that some of the Arabs have already obtained employment from the surrounding colonies, the Committee considers that if the requests of the Arabs are met, they should at least be able to maintain, and in all probability to improve, their present standard of living.

1. The Committee understands that unless the Basest District
is organized in a different way and the Arabs settled on the district land this
year, it will, in all probability, be impossible to find a suitable
site for the Arabs of the Northern Section of the West Nile District
next winter.

It is therefore important to get the district works in hand
as soon as possible.

2. (1) The Committee notes (i) that the Arabs have refused
the offer of settlement in the Basest sub-district; (ii) that the
Arabs themselves ask only for the district of the swamp and for the
planting of the area; (iii) that a number of the Arabs have
obtained employment near the Basest and that more are likely to do
so; (iv) that the area is unsuitable for an elaborate and economic
settlement scheme for Basest.

In these circumstances the Committee considers that an
extensive settlement scheme should not be undertaken.

3. It is only during the dry season and deep ploughing is carried out, as
requested by the Arabs, they would be able to irrigate small areas
for vegetable cultivation by means of "shaduf" wells (which they
could easily dig themselves) and the area irrigated in this way
would, if irrigation was continued, be kept productive.

4. In all the circumstances, and particularly taking into
consideration that some of the Arabs have already obtained employ-
ment from the surrounding districts, the Committee considers that
if the requests of the Arabs are met, they should be left as far as
possible to maintain, and in all probability to improve, their present
standard of living.

5. The Committee therefore recommends (1) That the swamp should be drained at once; (2) That deep ploughing should then be carried out under the supervision of the Department of Development; (3) That the Arabs should be permitted to enter the land and should be assisted, if necessary, to work out a plan of land distribution.

The Committee considers (with reference to para 2 of the Chief Secretary's letter No.V/69/33 of the 1st February 1934) that (1) it would be unfair to charge the cost of drainage to the Arabs in view of the fact that the drainage of the swamp is a health measure benefitting the surrounding villages and colonies; (2) The Arabs will not obtain sufficient return from plots of 17 dunams each (probably only partially irrigated) to pay anything but a nominal rent.

(Sgd)

M. T. D A W E

L. A N D R E W S

H. M. F O O T

J. D. S H E P H E R D

May 2nd. 1934.

FB.

3. The Committee therefore recommends (1) That the swamp should be drained at once; (2) That deep ploughing should be carried out under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture; (3) That the Arabs should be permitted to enter the land and should be assisted, if necessary, to work out a plan of land reclamation.

The Committee considers, with reference to para 2 of the Chief Secretary's letter no. V.52/33 of the 1st February 1934, that (1) It would be unfair to charge the cost of drainage to the Arabs in view of the fact that the drainage of the swamp is a health measure benefiting the surrounding villages and colonies; (2) The Arabs will not obtain sufficient return from plots of 1/2 acre each (probably only partially irrigated) to pay anything but a nominal rent.

(Sd/-) M. A. H. A. S.
M. A. H. A. S.
M. A. H. A. S.
M. A. H. A. S.

May 2nd. 1934.

Government of Palestine

48

*In case of reply
please quote the
date of this letter
and the following
number*

Department of Development,

P.O. B. 649,

Jerusalem,

Palestine.

CONFIDENTIAL



1st May, 1934.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

M.T.Dawe, Esq., O.B.E.
Director of Agriculture
& Forests.

3415.

Note prepared by the Development Officer
for the Committee appointed to advise
Government regarding the re-settlement
of the northern section of the Wadi
Hawarith Arabs on Bassat Sheikh Muhammad,
Tulkarm Sub-District.

489

=====

The Wadi Hawarith Arabs were displaced
from the lands which they cultivated in the
Wadi, as the result of the sale of those lands
to Jewish interests.

Government purchased land for the tribe
at Tall esh Shauk, Beisan Sub-District, but
the Arabs refused to take up residence there.
Government then agreed to consider other
proposals for their settlement elsewhere.

The Wadi Hawarith Arabs are divided into
two sections, but this Committee is only called
upon to deal with the re-settlement of the
northern section, comprising some 90 families.

The Arabs ask that Government lease to them
the State Domain known as Bassat Sheikh Muhammad,
Tulkarm Sub-District. Government has agreed that
providing there are no existing rights to the area
there is no objection in giving a long term lease
of it to the Arabs, and that the area should be
handed over after drainage and deep ploughing.

On the 22nd of March, 1934 the Directors of
Health and Public Works were asked to concert
recommendations to Government for the drainage of
Bassat Sheikh Muhammad. Up to date the recommendations
of these Departments have not been received by
Government.

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The Irrigation Officer has pointed out in the attached memoranda that to simply drain and plough the area and then to leave the Arabs to their own devices is not satisfactory.

In view of the foregoing this Committee has been constituted to advise Government regarding the re-settlement of the Northern Section of the Wadi Hawarith Arabs in Bassat Sheikh Muhammad. The Committee is composed of :-

Director of Agriculture & Forests - Chairman.

Development Officer.

Irrigation Officer.

Mr. M. F. Abcarius, Senior Assistant Treasurer.

Asst. District Commissioner, Samaria.

Copy

Minute

The total quantity of water required is roughly 4800 m³ to 5000 m³ in a 12-hour day. The economic output of a well should be about 50 to 60 m³/h. Let us say 10 wells over the area. The cost of lift irrigation in this marsh is best calculated on a dunum basis. You understand that when you introduce high lifts you must have impermeable canalisation. Roughly allow LP 4.500ms per dunum for canalisation and LP 4 for the well and plan = LP 8.500 ms per dunum. 1566 dunums @ LP 8,500 - say LP 13,000. (About 7 wells each giving about 60 m³/h Electrically driven pump.)

Cereal land 75 dunums best land - LP 5 per dunum - 90 families = 6750 dunums @ LP 5 = LP 33,750.

But it is by no means unlikely that we might use an artificially deepened bed of the Lake Skinderune for one general pumping station and reduce our cost of irrigation plant by LP 5000, making a total of LP 8000 for capital cost of irrigation scheme. This is what I should do. Our pumping station and the Skinderune would serve two purposes: ensure deep drainage and also irrigation water. It is an attractive proposition. Cost per family with an intensive vegetable cropping = LP 8000 plus LP 2.500 = LP 10.500 + 90 = LP 117. For intensive fruit cultivation add cost of trees and a certain amount of subsistence.

27.111.34

(SGD) J.D.Shepherd

IRRIGATION OFFICER.

Copy

Minute

The total capacity of water required is

roughly 4500 m³ to 5000 m³ in a 12-hour day.

The economic output of a well should be about

50 to 60 m³/hr. Let us say 10 wells over the

area. The cost of this irrigation in this

area is best calculated on a pump basis.

You understand that when you introduce high

lifts you must have impulsive canalization.

Basically allow 12.5000 per annum for canalization

and 12.5000 per annum for pump = 25.0000 per

annum. 1000 annuities @ 12.5000 = say 12.50,000.

(About 7 wells each giving about 50 m³/hr. lift-

rically driven pump.)

Central bank 25 annuities over land - 12.5000

annum - 50 annuities = 5000 annuities @ 12.5000 = 625,000.

But it is by no means unlikely that we shall

have an artificially depressed price of the land in the

for one general purpose station and a second and third

irrigation plant of 12.5000, being a total of 12.5000

for capital cost of irrigation scheme. This is what

I should do. The pumping station and the tankhouse

would serve two purposes: general deep irrigation

and also irrigation water. It is an attractive pro-

position. Total per hectare with an intensive

vegetable crop = 12.5000 plus 12.5000 =

25.0000 + 50 = 75.0000. For intensive fruit cultivation

and cost of trees and a certain amount of expenditure.

(300) J.B. Shepherd

21.11.54

IRRIGATION OFFICER.

WADI HAWARITH.

1. The scheme for settlement in the Basset Sheikh Mohamed is visualized as follows:
2. I understand that if the land is divided amongst the heads of families there will be 17 dunums available for each.
3. The procedure will be as follows: when it is possible to work in the marsh, the main drains will be constructed and, thereafter, if the drainage works satisfactorily, subsidiary, i.e. field drains, will be led into the main drains. It must be recognised that with this system of open drains some 12% of the area will not be cultivated, therefore the productive area will not be 17 dunums but about 15 dunums.
4. Until we are satisfied that the drainage is satisfactory, I would not advise tile field drains, i.e. covered drains which are replacing now the open drain system employed in Egypt, with the object of saving land.
5. It may be that the lowering of the drainage throughout the swamps by the main drains will obviate a large number of field drains, if deep rooting crops are not to be cultivated; but any crops will not be very satisfactory under these conditions. I am afraid therefore we must be prepared for the smaller area of productive soil per head.
6. The obvious procedure is to construct main drains and, before cutting up the land by field drains, say 40 meters apart - to tractor-plough the whole area. Thereafter the field drains - as judged necessary - will be constructed.
7. The cultivators will inform us that all they want is a dry summer and winter surface to cultivate over. But this soil has alkali in it and, unless these drains are made, the alkali increase under perennial irrigation and eventually no satisfactory crops will be obtainable from it. This fact

has been proved completely elsewhere.

8. Following construction of the field drains which will divide the land into plots, these may be handed over to the cultivators. This I judge should be possible towards the end of July if drainage work is started in April.

If, as may be expected, the subsoil water table is reduced to within 1.25 of the surface, a vegetable crop may be cultivated and irrigated from the sub-soil water which, be it noted, may not be very sweet. It is, we know, sweet enough for drinking and rain storms will wash accumulated salts into the drains.

9. It must be noted, however, that this marsh lands has never been irrigated or drained. Patches of it have been cultivated following drying after winter floods. The winter floods lying over it have the effect of sweetening the soil and thus enabling it to bear a reasonable dhura crop on these patches. The operation is one carried out on lower Egypt "Barari" lands but whenever these lands are drained and put under perennial irrigation the situation is altered.

10. There is a tendency to believe that all will be well after the swamp has been drained. Drainage is essential from the health standpoint. Given deep enough drainage (2 meters) and a supply of sweet water, the swamp can be cultivated in any crop, even citrus (grape-fruit). Given a meter to a meter and a quarter drainage, field crops and vegetables may be cultivated. Given a system of intensive drainage and a water supply, these crops may be cultivated indefinitely provided a good supply of manure is obtainable. To provide a living for 90 families intensive cultivation is imperative. But I believe

that to drain the swamp as per plan and divide it up among these Arab families; to give them vegetable seeds and leave them to it, will not settle the problem of their welfare.

11. What will happen? The cultivators will be told to make shallow wells, erect shaddufs thereon and cultivate their vegetables. A shadduf will water with hard work two or three dunu^ms. Our cultivator will require, say, a couple of these. I cannot visualise Wadi Hawartheans doing anything of the kind. They may water inadequately a few dunums of their holdings and leave the rest fallow. Fallowing will entail the surface accumulation of alkali and the soil will gradually become^m infertile. Grazing, previously reasonable because of the winter flooding, will be no longer possible because winter field crops will occupy the land. Winter field crops will not support the population. It appears very possible that the final condition of the Arabs will be worse than it is now.

In brief^t, the drainage of this swamp, if it be intended to support even 50 families on it, must be accompanied by the provision of other than hand lift irrigation. We must provide irrigation from wells yielding some 400 m³ per hour in a twelve hour day.

In my opinion to expect our Arabs to exist on this area without assistance other than the mere drying up of the swamp and the^e ploughing of it is impossible. A scheme of assisted settlement is definitely indicated.

It may not be necessary at the moment to detail such a scheme, so I give an estimate of the procedure such as is referred to in my opening paragraphs:

Drainage operations LP. 2000

Ploughing 1570 dunums @
200 ms. 314

Provision of material for
150 Shaddufs being lining
of 3 meter well, poles, etc.
@ LP 3 each 450

Seeds: 6 dunums vegetables
@ 200 ms. each family 180

7 dunums wheat @ 100 ms. each
family. 63
LP. 2935

Say LP. 3000.

Signature: G.D.Shepherd.

26 Feb. 1934.

— 2 —

450

Signature: G. D. Shepherd.

47

F/8/H/6-812

28th April, 4.

:- Basset Sheikh Muhammad.

Reference:- Chief Secretary's letter
No.V/127/33 dated 27th
April, 1934, to Development
Officer (copy to me) and
Development Officer's letter
No.DG/152/32 dated 28th
April, 1934, to Director of
Agriculture and Forests.

Confidential

Development Officer.
Irrigation Officer.
Mr. M.F. Abcarius,
Senior Assistant Treasurer.
Assistant District Commissioner, Samaria.

I should be glad if you would
attend a meeting of this Committee at my office
at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd May, 1934.

(Signed) M. T. DAWE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

MS.

Government of Palestine

146

In case of reply
please quote the
date of this letter
and the following
number:

DC/152/32

CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Development,
P.O. B. 649,
Jerusalem,
Palestine.

28th April, 1934.

Director of Agriculture
and Forests.

Subject:- Bassat Sheikh Muhammad.
Reference:- Chief Secretary's letter No. V/127/33
dated the 27th of April, 1934.

I have spoken to the various
members of the Committee, who are agreeable to
meet you any day next week, convenient to
you, excepting Thursday.

L. Andani
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

Copy to:- Irrigation Officer.	} with copy	
Mr. M. F. Abcarius, O.B.E.		of
Senior Assistant		C.S. letter
Treasurer.		No.
Asst. District Commissioner, Samaria.		V/127/33
	} of	
	} 27.4.34	

*high I suggest Wednesday afternoon
3. pm?*

by 28/4/34

47



V/127/33.

27 April, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Development Officer.

Subject:- Basset Sheikh Muhammad.

Reference:- Your letter No. DC/152/32 of the
29th March, 1934.

I am directed to approve the constitution of a Committee to advise regarding the resettlement of the Northern Section of the Wadi Hawareth Arabs in Basset Sheikh Muhammad.

The Committee should be composed
of :

Director of Agriculture and Forests, Chairman.

Development Officer

Irrigation Officer

Mr. M.F. Abcarius, Senior Assistant Treasurer.

Assistant District Commissioner, Samaria.

for CHIEF SECRETARY.

Copy to: Director of Agriculture and Forests.

SEEN BY
D. J. A. & F.

2/7/11/9

7/2/2-469 ✓

27th March, 1933.

Forest Reserves @ Kakoun - No.188
and Sheikh Mohammad - No.191.

Principal,
Kadoorie Arab Agricultural School,
Tulkarm.

I shall be glad to have the figures of the hay production for 1932 for the two areas mentioned above, showing the number of tons of hay produced in each reserve and the estimated value per ton. These figures are required for the Annual Report and should reach this office not later than the 4th April, 1933. Kindly expedite.

F. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

F/7/2/2

SFO Pl see 42. On your tour to the North you should visit both Bassas and report.

Yes

(a). I suspect that so much damage has been done to trees on the Bassas Sh. Msh^t that they are hardly worth preserving.

Yes.

(b). Also, as long as Arabs are permitted to remain there, there is little to be gained by attempting either to protect or plant.

- 2 If after visiting the area you agree, I would propose to concentrate on Kakour, and we have to consider
- i What can be done in the way of fencing
 - ii Whether the nursery could not be restarted. The Guard should be able to raise about 10,000 Eucalyptus big enough to plant before next spring when the floods water has disappeared. There will probably also be some plants available at the Nablas Nursery.

3. Pl also go into the question of the track planted by the T.N.F

10/8/31.

Zili
2/2

2/2

P.T.O.

We originally closed the track & thereby opened a track on J.N.F. land - D.O. suggestion to close the newly opened track (the original track there is a road going just round the Bassas & the J.N.F. land A.S.

the first of the year. The first of the year.

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DISTRICT OFFICES
NABLUS

In reply please quote

No. 200/11/T

8th August, 1931

Deputy Director,
Agriculture & Forests,
Jerusalem.

40
Subject:- Forest Reserves Kakoun and
Bassa Sheikh Mohammed.
Reference. Your F/7/2/2 - 1000 of 30-7-31
F/7/11/9

The present position is that the Wadi
Hawareth Arabs are still permitted to graze their
animals on Basset Sheikh Mohammed.

2. I did not gather from the last paragraph
of the Forest Rangers letter that the Jewish National
Fund had closed a public road. The Director of Lands,
I understand, obtained an explicit undertaking at the
time the lands were registered that public roads were
excluded from the deed of sale. If therefore the Jewish
National Fund has closed a public road they can, I presume,
be required to re-open it.

D.D. 11.
S.F.O.
F.S.



W. L. Lark
Administrative Officer,
Nablus Area.

1901. 10. 10

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1901. 10. 10

file
41
F/7/2/2. ✓
F/7/11/9. -1034.

8th August, 1931.
:- Forest Reserves Kakoun
and Bassa Sheikh Mohamed.

Reference:- My F/7/2/2, F/7/11/9-1000
dated 30th July, 1931.

M. Bailey, Esq.,
Administrative Officer,
N a b l u s.

I shall be much obliged
to receive a reply to my above quoted
letter.

F. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

MS.

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F/7/2/2. - 1000 ✓

F/7/11/9

40
30th July, 1931.
:- Forest Reserves Kakoun and Bassa
Sheikh Mohammed.

M. Bailey, Esq.,
Administrative Officer,
N a b l u s.

I should be glad to be advised what is the present position with regard to the presence of the Wadi Hawareth Arabs in the above mentioned areas, which are still theoretically Forest Reserves under the administration of the Forest Service.

I attach for information copy of a letter addressed to the Director of Agriculture and Forests in January 1931 of which paras 8 to 10 define the position before recent complications arose.

2. Under cover of my F/7/11/9-394 dated 21st March 1931, I forwarded copy of a report by the Forest Ranger. From the last paragraph it appears that the Jewish National Fund have planted Eucalyptus trees on adjoining land, over a public track, the closing of which has now led to the trespass across the Kakoun Reserves.

E. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

MS.

Copy:tb:- Forest Ranger, Zicron.

(C O P Y)

F/7/2/2-123.

26th January, 1931.

: - Bassa Sheikh Mohamed - Forest Reserve
Serial No.191 and Kakoun Forest
Reserve Serial No.188.

Reference:- Your 15/19/A dated 14th May, 1930.

Director of Agriculture
and Forests.

The expenditure incurred by the Forest Service and charged to Forest Votes at the above mentioned Forest Reserves to the end of 1930 was as follows, excluding overhead charges and all charges connected with demarcation, survey and mapping :-

	£P. Mils.
Forest Reserve - Sheikh Mohd. (1928 to 1930)	784.675
- Kakoun (1926 to 1930)	491.427
	£P1276.112

2. It appears doubtful whether this amount and the other other charges indicated can be refunded to the Forest Service by the Arab School.

3. The Auditor has expressed the opinion that produce from the reserves is the property of the Forest Reserve.

4. The Principal of the Arab Agricultural School will not be able to ensure the protection of the reserves as he has no powers under the Forest Ordinance.

5. It appears to me most undesirable that a Forest Guard should be under the dual control of the Forest Service and the Principal of the Arab School.

6. Replanting and completion of the tree belt round the reserves is required. Later, trees will require thinning and pruning, and eventually felling and disposal. These are matters with which the Principal should not be directly concerned.

7. I therefore suggest that the Reserves continue to be administered by the Forest Service on the following conditions:

(a) Experimental work on fertiliser plots etc. be continued at the expense of the school, or Agricultural Service.

(b) Hay-cutting, baling, etc. be continued as at present by contractors, or directly by the School if it has the plant and the intention to do this work.

(c) If/ ...

(c) If the work is to be done by a non-government agency (contractor) the Government should be asked to grant a right to hay to the School under Part II Section 4 (1) of the Forest Ordinance 1926.

The balance of the hay should be either sold or issued to Government, and the Forest Service should take credit for revenues.

8. With regard to current difficulties (referred to in A files) regarding grazing requirements of a section of the Wadi Hawareth Arabs, I believe there has been some misconception.

The two reserves were originally registered as grazing lands in the name of the 5th Turkish Army. They were then transferred to the Revenue Department of the Ottoman Government, and were registered State Domains. They were leased annually by Government at low rentals to local Arabs. The Kakoun area was not leased after 1926 and the Sheikh Mohd. area after 1927.

Kakoun was proclaimed a reserved forest the 14th December, 1927, and Sheikh Mohd. on the 20th July, 1928.

At the time Sheikh Mohd. was reserved it was known that a group of Wadi Hawareth Arabs squatters had for a long period of years grazed some 950 animals (including 170 buffaloes) on this area at a rental of £P.30 to £P.40 a year, and it was proposed that 600 dunams (including the swampy portion suitable for buffaloes) should be reserved for the Wadi Hawareth Arabs on payment of "D" Forest Licence fees at the rate of 5 mils per head per month.

I am not aware whether this proposal was carried out, but this could probably be ascertained by reference to Ragheb Bey.

9. The figures of hay production are as follows :-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Value £P. Mils.</u>
1926	56	206.500
1927	116	406.000
1928	129	638.495
1929	241	727.920
		£P1978.915

10. It does not appear that the Wadi Hawareth Arabs were ever concerned in the Kakoun area, and I know of no objections raised by them regarding grazing on either area until the present occasion.

(Sgd) F. J. Tear.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

Copy to :- Principal, Kadoorie
School, Tulkarem.

2/2/18- 996

39

29th July 1931.
Inspection Report - Chief Forest
Officer.

Forest Ranger,
Zicron-Tulkarem,
ZICRON.

I inspected the Basset Kakoun Forest Reserve on the 25th July 1931 and wish to note the following points:-

(i) From December 1926 to December 1930 a sum of LP.1276.112 mils has been spent on planting trees round the two Reserves - Kakoun and Sheikh Mohammad. According to your report No.28/1 dated 16th March 1931 there are about 4,800 trees round the Bassas i.e. a tree has cost some 300 mils to plant ! This is of course an absurd figure.

(ii) A watchman is being paid over LP.4 per month, but he appears to be doing no work of a-any kind and was absent on the day of my visit. The small nursery has been allowed to be abandoned. It was intended that this nursery should be run by the watchman who could easily raise some 10000 Eucalyptus plants per annum, in addition to hoeing trees planted and making planting holes.

I fail to understand why you have not kept the nursery going.

(iii) As far as I am aware there is no notice board and you have failed to ask for one.

(iv) Despite the difficulties involved in connection with the Wadi Hawarith Arabs, I consider that the organisation of the work has been badly handled, and the Chaffir appears to be paid for doing nothing.

F. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

Copy to File F/7/11/9
" " " F/7/2/2 ✓

EF.

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F/7/11/9

F/7/2/2-997 ✓

29th July, 1931.

Forest Reserves - Kakoun No 188
and Sheikh Mohammad No.191.Principal Arab Agricultural School,
T U L K A R E M .

I shall be glad to have the figures of the hay production for 1931 for the two areas mentioned above, showing the number of tons produced on each reserve and the estimated value per ton, as I intend to show these figures in my returns of forest revenue, with a suitable note as to the system of extraction adopted.

2. You were good enough to inform me that you had leased the grazing after cutting the hay, to local Arabs for LP.7½. I consider you were not entitled to negotiate this arrangement which should have been dealt with by the Forest Service under grazing licences in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Forest Ordinance. I shall be glad, however, of information on the following points:-

- (a) Was the Forest Ranger informed of the action taken ?
- (b) What number of animals were authorised to graze by you, and for what period ?
- (c) What directions were given by you, or precautions adopted, to obviate damage to trees planted by the Forest Service ?
- (d) What arrangements were made with regards to the collection of manure dropped by animals allowed to graze ?

F. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

Copy to Forest Ranger,
Zicron.

EF.

1911

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file 37
F/7/11/9.-290

21st March, 1931.
:- Forest Reserve No.188
Kakoun and 191 Bassat
Sheikh Mohammed.

M. Bailey, Esq.,
Administrative Officer,
N a b l u s.

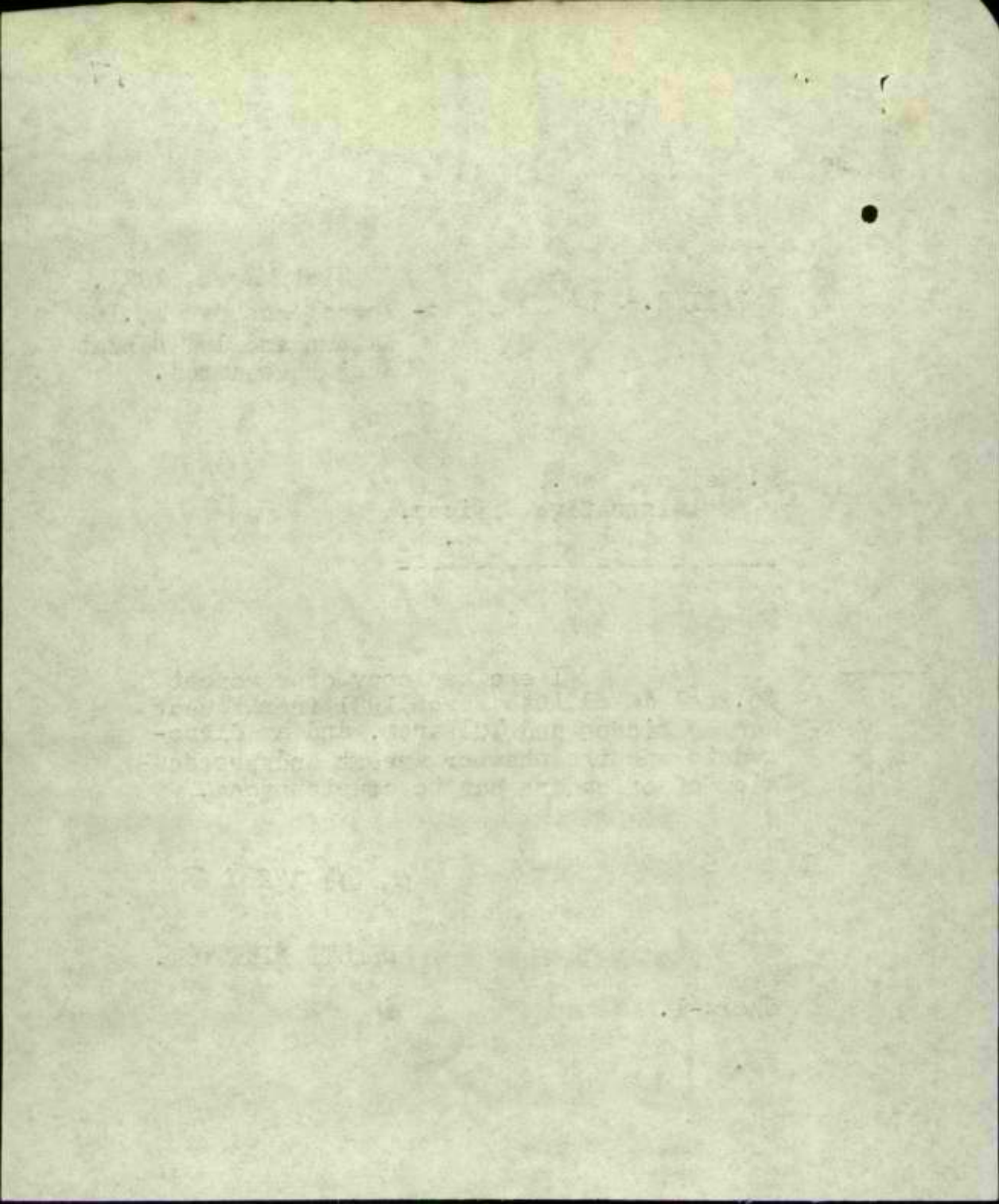
I enclose copy of a report
No.28/1 dated 16th March 1931 from Forest
Ranger Zicron and Tulkarem, and am direc-
ted to enquire whether arrest and prosecu-
tion of offenders can be countenanced.

F. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

Encl:-1.

MS.



No.28/1.

FORESTRY OFFICE,
ZICRON AND TULKAREM.

16th March, 1931.

CHIEF FOREST OFFICER,
JERUSALEM.

Subject :- Bass-et Sheikh Mohamed and Kakoun.

Reference:- Your F/9 33-281 of 18.2.31.

I beg to inform you that I have spent a few days at the two Bassas and found the following :-

Bassat Kakoun.

2935 Eucalyptus of the height of 3-6 metres and
of diameter from 6-15 cms.

465 Small Eucalyptus planted in 1930-31

3395 Total
=====

Bassat Sheikh Mohamed.

1375 Eucalyptus trees of 2-5 cms of diameter and
height 1-2½ metres.

35 Poplars of 1½ meters height.

1410 Total
=====

Description of the Bassat and the reason of Damages.

The two Bassets are like Oasis; surrounded by Bedouin Tents and Herds of Cattle trying at every opportunity to trespass and graze their flocks and damaging the shelter belt.

Guarding.

The Watchman who is appointed on the two Bassas has to run from one to the other, his Tent is situated on the Northern site of Bassat Kakoun.

Since the disturbances at Wadi Hawareth the damages were enormous in spite of so many cases raised against offenders.

The most serious damages have been done to the Plantations of Bassat Sheikh Mohamed where 20 tents are camping on the spot and grazing by local Authority (they have been warned by Circular issued by the District Officer Tulkarem that they are authorised to graze on condition not to damage the trees on the shelter belt). How would that be possible when they had to cross the plantations. They are trying to clean out pieces of land near the road on the Northern site and intending to make vegetable

• *grubben*

grows..

Trespass in Bassat Kakoun by Jewish National Fund.

21000 Eucalyptus trees have been planted by the Jewish National Fund at North-Western boundary of Bassat Kakoun of which one row has been planted in our boundaries. I have approached The Representative of the Wadi Hawareth re this matter who agreed that if this row is within our boundaries, trees may then belong to us because their intention was to close the plantations together in order to close the road to prevent trespassing in future.

(Sgd) I.Koutchersky.

FOREST RANGER
ZICRON AND TULKAREM.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

PRINCIPAL,
KADOORIE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TULKAREM.

Subject: Bassets Sheikh Mohamed
and Makoun.

In amendment of my minute of 14.5.30:
the following modus vivendi will be observed as
between the Forest Service and the Kadocrie
Agricultural School, Tulkarem :-

(a) The Forest Service will continue to administer these forest reserves under powers conveyed by the Forest Ordinance for the purpose of preventing trespass and damage to the sheltered belts of timber trees established thereon, and will continue to carry the ghaaffir on the authorised Forest establishment.

(b) The Principal of the Kadoorie Agricultural School, Tulkarem, will have right of access to the reserves for the maintenance of field experiments as now established and of any extension thereof which may be considered necessary. He will also have the right to cut and cure the hay crop for use at the School and for sale, in part, to cover cost of this operation. If, however, it be found necessary to employ the services of a contractor, the Principal shall be entitled to take for the use of the School that part of the hay crop which may be delivered by the contractor as a quid pro quo for the concession. Any such contract for hay cutting will be completed as between the Principal and the contractor with the approval of the Chief Secretary.

(c) The foregoing arrangement shall not involve any payment or credit by the Principal to the Forest Service for past or future expenditure incurred in connection with the guarding of the reserves, the establishment of sheltered belts or for the value of hay already cut or to be cut.

E. K. Sauer

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

AB.

D. D. 21.
S. F. O
M² F

This must be notified in Arabic

5 FR. 291.

Pl. T. a forest to R.R. jail

P.T.O.

A copy trans mitted
to F. R. Zierow & T. H. Kern
10/2/31 *WES*



[Faint, illegible handwritten text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[Faint handwritten text at the bottom center of the page.]

F/7/2/2.-164.

:-

30th January, 1931.

Forest Ranger,
Zicron.

No action against the
Bedouins of Wadi Hawareth grazing
their cattle in Bassas can be
authorised at the moment. *Further
instructions will be issued
shortly.*

P. J. TEAB

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

MS.

F/7/11/9

D / Ref. 32. 33. under normal circumstances the offenders should be prosecuted for forest contraventions, but in view of current complications with the Wadi Hawereth Arabs, of which I learnt a few days ago from Hurd's files, I am at a loss to know how ~~pro~~ to proceed. Para 2 of 31 refers.

May I please have advice on this subject?

27/1/31.

29/1.

D/D

I will suggest to G.O. Hatten that the Wadi Hawereth Arabs be confined to Sh. Msh? and removed from Basit Krakoon in the interests of the grass experiments, the kang crop and the boundary plantation.

2. I am afraid no action against them for trespass can be authorised at the moment.

3. I will define a road vis-à-vis as between the Forest Service & the School in other papers.



28/1/31

P.T.O.

S.F.O / Pl note and advise the F.R. and F.G. concerned

29/1/31.

29/1

agg
29/1/31

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

دائرة الزراعة والغابات ومصائد الاسماك

All communications to be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL, ARAB AGRICULTURAL
SCHOOL, TULKAREM.

يجب ان تعنون جميع المراسلات الى رئيس
المدرسة الزراعية العربية في طولكرم

In reply please quote

المرجو ان تذكر عند الاجابة

No. TK 15/14/1/A / نمرة طاك

Telephone :- No. TULKAREM,

الترلفون :- نمرة طولكرم

KADOORIE

ARAB AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
TULKAREM.

المدرسة الزراعية العربية - طولكرم

P. O. Box

صندوق البريد

24th January, 1931.

Subject Bassetts.

الموضوع

Reference Our meeting Tul-Karem
19.1.31.

اشارة الى



Chief Forestry Officer,
Dept. Of Agriculture & Forests,
Jerusalem.

Reference our conversation
with Mr. Bailey, I am forwarding you a statement
made by Ali Ahmad Jerrar Guard of the Bassetts.

Laici DeCald
PRINCIPAL.

Encl:1

*P.D.
S.F.O.*

*M. F. Translation of statement
herewith pl.*

MK.

Laici



Translation.

Report by F. B. Ali Ahmed Jassar & Bassett Sheikh ^{Duliah} ^{Salah} and Balich submitted to the Principal, Atala Agricultural School, Tulkerem.

The Bedouins continue to attack Bassett Sheikh Salah and Balich and graze their cattle among the plants in the Experimental Station thus causing damage to the Eucalyptus Plantation. Sometimes they adhere to the law and instructions but sometimes they never pay any attention but continue with their offences and threaten me with death.

Yesterday I was early at dawn at the Bassett's and found the Bedouins grazing their cattle therein thus destroying the young and newly planted plants. I instructed them to leave the place but they refused saying you can report us to the authority. I certainly could not use force with them owing to their large number ~~to~~ and therefore came to Tulkerem to report this case to the ^{Officer} ~~people~~ concerned.

I therefore beg to state that it is impossible to carry on ~~in~~ my duties in such circumstances especially when armless as I am and I am always placed in a dangerous situation.

I therefore request you to warn the Bedouins for their acting and to ensure my safety or ~~or~~ otherwise I will be obliged to vacate my job to another.

Names of ^{persons} ~~people~~ who attacked me on Friday morning?

P. T. O.

Mohd. El Hamdan El Moukahal

Salim El Billisih

Ahd Alm Mushrif

Ahmed El Khishin El Moukahal

These same persons ~~have~~^{had} attacked
me previously and I submitted a report
against them

Witnesses: Mohd. El Saleh El Mahmoud
Saleh El Nazih El Ahd

Sgt. Ali Ahmed Jassar
F. G. Basnet Sheikh Saleh
& Dalich

Sgt. 26/1/31

تقرير مقدم من على احمد خضر حجازي
بصفة الدائم والشيخ صلاح الى حضرة مدير مدرسة الزراعة ببولاق

يا اجمع البهول ليعلموا انهم بصفة الشيخ صلاح والدائم مع مؤسسيهم
التي تأكل المزروعات ومناطحة التجارب . وتكثر شجر الكينا . وغزو البذور
دائم لا ينقطع . وكانوا يمشوا بين الدباب للدوام . عند انهم كانوا
يقادمون في بعضا . وكثيرا ما يهدون . وقد حصدت الدباب الما صنية
ان ائنة صباها باكر . ووجدتهم هم ومؤسسيهم بين المزروعات
والشجار . اليقر والموتى وعن وتكثر الاشجار الصنية الحديثة
الزرع . فطابت منهم الخبز . فرفضوا . وهدون في داهون في
بان الكينة اماك . وافرغ الدوم عينا . وطبا لم ائنة
من صناديقهم نذرو عنهم . فقدت رطل كرم لا عديم الجران
المختصة . وبهذه المناسبة اجبكم انه يصعب على القيم
يوطين في خبر هذه الظروف . سبي وان اخذ من السدح
وعرضه لخطر في كل وقت . نذرت فاما ان يهدوا البذور
ومناطحة على . واما ان اخذ مكرى ليثقله عندي .

اسماء الدين جبر على صباح الجبه :-

محمد المحسن

سالم البليبي

عبدالمعز مشرف

احمد المحسن

وها ولا سبعة ان هاجري وخصمهم . عملت تقرير باسم .

الزهد :-

عبدالله الخضر والد الله
عبدالله

محمد الصباح المحمد
صالح النجيب البعد

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

دائرة الزراعة والغابات ومصائد الاسماك

32

All communications to be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL, ARAB AGRICULTURAL
SCHOOL, TULKAREM.

يجب ان تعنون جميع المراسلات الى
المدرسة الزراعية العربية في طولكرم

In reply please quote

المرجو ان تذكر عند الاجابة

No. TK/ 15/11/1/A / نمرة طك /

Telephone No. TULKAREM.

التلفون - نمرة طولكرم

C.F.O.
Jrusalem.

ARAB AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
TULKAREM.

المدرسة الزراعية العربية - طولكرم

P. O. Box صندوق البريد



Subject الموضوع

Reference اشارة الى

I refer to the enclosed report from
your Forest Guard Ahmad Jerar and should appreciate
action being taken from your Office.

Ami Heas
PRINCIPAL.

K.H.

S.F.O. 086

M. F. Translation Humill R.

Lot



1890

THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
1890

1890

Translation.

● C. F. O.

Two F. A. Zicron & Tulkarem.

Report by F. G. Bassat El Dalieh and El Sheikh Salah, Tulkarem Sub-District.

Offenders:

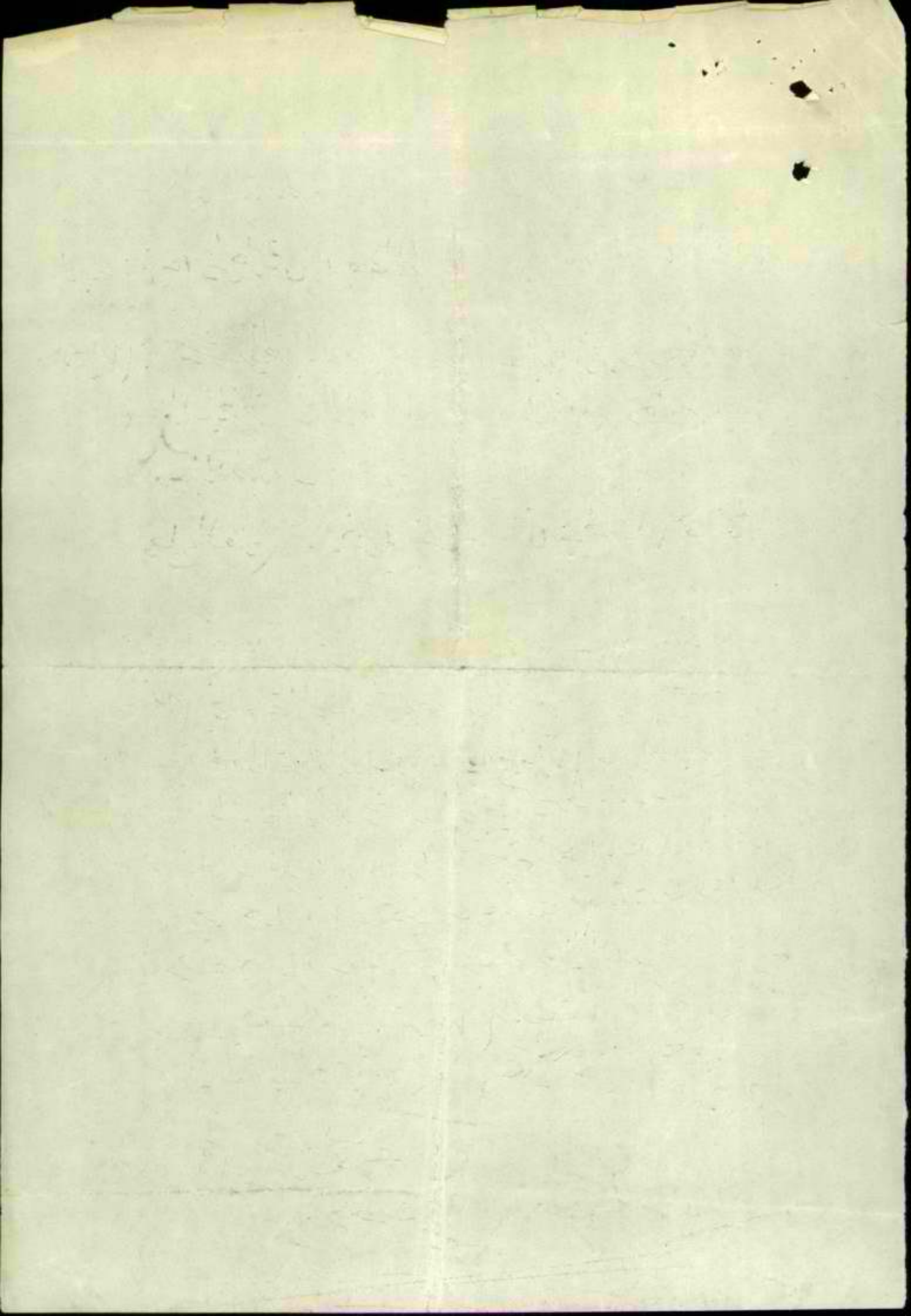
Accused: Rashid El Kharshatich, Saleh El Najil, ~~the~~ Alid Allah El Karkur, Mussa El Khader, Ali El Shail, El Alid El Khader, Mohd. El Alid Allah, Said El Khalil, Mohd. El Halrouk, Abdel Latif El Faris, and Abdel Latif El Mohd of El Manshih Village, Tulkarem, Sub-District. Issa El Hadidi, Saleh El Ozzam of Zalfah Village, Tulkarem Sub-District and Hassan El Kharshatich of Esfia.

On 24.12.30 I caught the a/m persons pasturing their cattle and sheep in the experimental station of at El Bassat El Dalieh and El Sheikh Salah. They have broken the fence wire and trespassed the sacrats. They have also destroyed some of the notice boards. I have also found one of these ~~last~~ notice boards with one of the a/m offenders whose name is Rashid El Kharshatich. They have destroyed some 200 pots planted with Eucalyptus plants and 100 Eucalyptus plants. Their animals are continually grazing ⁱⁿ the Eucalyptus plantation. I have warned them several times to stop that and in spite of all my warnings and reports to the Authorities they are still unheeded. I therefore submit this report so that you may punish them in accordance with the Forests Ordinance.

Witnesses: Ahmad El Haj Dalal
El Mukahil and Mohd.
El Mukahil

Sgd. Ali Ahmad
Jarar

6.12.30 F.G.



F/7/2/2.-123

26th January, 1931.
:- Bassa Sheikh Mohamed - Forest
Reserve Serial No.191 and Kakoun
Forest Reserve Serial No.188.

Reference:- Your 15/19/A dated 14th May 1930.

Director of Agriculture
and Forests.

The expenditure incurred by the Forest Service and charged to Forest Votes at the above mentioned Forest Reserves to the end of 1930 was as follows, excluding overhead charges and all charges connected with demarcation, survey and mapping :-

	EP.Mils.
Forest Reserve - Sheikh Mohd.(1928 to 1930)	784.675
" " - Kakoun (1926 to 1930)	491.437
	<u>EP.1276.112</u>

2. It appears doubtful whether this amount and the other charges indicated can be refunded to the Forest Service by the Arab School.

3. The Auditor has expressed the opinion that produce from the reserves is the property of the Forest Reserve.

4. The Principal of the Arab Agricultural School will not be able to ensure the protection of the reserves as he has no powers under the Forest Ordinance.

5. It appears to me most undesirable that a Forest Guard should be under the dual control of the Forest Service and the Principal of the Arab School.

6. Replanting and completion of the tree belt round the reserves is required. Later, trees will require thinning and pruning, and eventually felling and disposal. These are matters with which the Principal should not be directly concerned.

7. I therefore suggest that the Reserves continue to be administered by the Forest Service on the following conditions :-

(a) Experimental work on fertiliser plots etc. be continued at the expense of the school, or Agricultural Service.

(b) Hay-cutting/ ...

Forest Reserve No. 101 and 102
 Forest Reserve No. 103
 Forest Reserve No. 104

W/10/2

Reference: Your letter dated 14th May 1930

SECRET

Director of Agriculture
 and Forestry

The expenditure incurred by the Forest Service and charged to Forest Votes at the above mentioned Forest Reserve to the end of 1930 was as follows, excluding overhead charges and all charges connected with decoration, survey and mapping :-

1930 to 1931	£1,175.11
1931 to 1932	£1,175.11
1932 to 1933	£1,175.11
1933 to 1934	£1,175.11

£1,175.11

It appears doubtful whether this amount and the other charges indicated can be refunded to the Forest Service by the Arab School.

The Auditor has expressed the opinion that monies from the reserve in the property of the Forest Reserve.

The Principal of the Arab Agricultural School will not be able to ensure the protection of the reserve as he has no power over the Forest Officer.

It appears to me most undesirable that a Forest Guard should be under the dual control of the Forest Service and the Principal of the Arab School.

Reforestation and cultivation of the trees belt round the reserve is required. Later, trees will require thinning and pruning, and eventually felling and disposal. These are matters with which the Principal should not be directly concerned.

I therefore suggest that the reserves continue to be administered by the Forest Service on the following conditions :-

- (a) Experimental work on fertilizers, etc. be continued at the expense of the school, or Agricultural Service.

Very truly yours

SECRET

F/7/2/2.

(b) Hay-cutting, baling, etc. be continued as at present by contractors, or directly by the School if it has the plant and the intention to do this work.

(c) If the work is to be done by a non-government agency (contractor) the Government should be asked to grant a right to hay to the School under Part II Section 4 (1) of the Forest Ordinance 1926.

The balance of the hay should be either sold or issued to Government, and the Forest Service should take credit for revenues.

8. With regard to current difficulties (referred to in A files) regarding grazing requirements of a section of the Wadi Hawareth Arabs, I believe there has been some misconception.

The two reserves were originally registered as grazing lands in the name of the 5th Turkish Army. They were then transferred to the Revenue Department of the Ottoman Government, and were registered State Domains. They were leased annually by Government at low rentals to local Arabs. The Kakoun area was not leased after 1926 and the Sheikh Mohd. area after 1927.

Kakoun was proclaimed a reserved forest the 14th December, 1927, and Sheikh Mohd. on the 20th July, 1928.

At the time Sheikh Mohd. was reserved it was known that a group of Wadi Hawareth Arabs squatters had for a long period of years grazed some 950 animals (including 170 buffaloes) on this area at a rental of £P.30 to £P.40 a year, and it was proposed that 600 dunams (including the swampy portion suitable for buffaloes) should be reserved for the Wadi Hawareth Arabs on payment of "D" Forest Licence fees at the rate of 5 mile per head per month.

I am not aware whether this proposal was carried out, but this could probably be ascertained by reference to Ragheb Bey.

9. The/ ...

F/7/2/2.

9.
follows :-

The figures of hay production are as

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>£P.Mils.</u>
1926	56	206.500
1927	116	406.000
1928	129	638.495
1929	241	727.920

£P.1978.916

=====

10. It does not appear that the Wadi Hawareth Arabs were ever concerned in the Kakoun area, and I know of no objections raised by them regarding grazing on either area until the present occasion.

F. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

Copy to :- Principal, Arab
Agricultural School,
Tulkarem.

S. F. O. to note.

Copy to F/2/11/9.

The figures of my production are as

For 1935 :-

Value	2000	1935
200.000	55	1935
400.000	115	1937
600.000	180	1938
700.000	240	1939

STANDARD

It does not appear to me that the figures of my production are as high as those of the other agents. I have not seen any of the other agents' figures, and I have not seen any of the other agents' figures. I have not seen any of the other agents' figures, and I have not seen any of the other agents' figures.

STANDARD

STANDARD

STANDARD

Mr. Fa

Pl work out in conjunction with Miss M.
the expenditure to the end of 1930 by
the F. Service on the Forest Reserves
Rakoun & Sheikh Mohammed.

(a). Demarcation & Survey.

F.S. should be consulted. Show
cost of marks, etc.

(b). Plants.

Value of
Transport of.
Upkeep of Nurseries.

(c). All items of transport of
plants

(d). Planting & Weeding i.e. ^{wages} cost
of labourers

(e). Wages of Forest-Guards

(f). Any other items such as
tools etc.

21/11/30.

297

D.D.

Done and passed herewith etc.

The same will be done with the rest
of ^{all} afforestation in due course & as requested.

22/1/31

245

P.T.O.

1. The first of the series is the one of 1871
the second is the one of 1872
the third is the one of 1873
the fourth is the one of 1874
the fifth is the one of 1875
the sixth is the one of 1876
the seventh is the one of 1877
the eighth is the one of 1878
the ninth is the one of 1879
the tenth is the one of 1880

11. The first of the series is the one of 1871
the second is the one of 1872
the third is the one of 1873
the fourth is the one of 1874
the fifth is the one of 1875
the sixth is the one of 1876
the seventh is the one of 1877
the eighth is the one of 1878
the ninth is the one of 1879
the tenth is the one of 1880

12. The first of the series is the one of 1871
the second is the one of 1872
the third is the one of 1873
the fourth is the one of 1874
the fifth is the one of 1875
the sixth is the one of 1876
the seventh is the one of 1877
the eighth is the one of 1878
the ninth is the one of 1879
the tenth is the one of 1880

Note.

1) Expenditure incurred by F Service.

Recreation Survey.

Planting & Weeding.

Plants & Transport of Plants.

Wages of Employee.

2). Principal of School has no powers to take action in case of trespass, grazing, damage etc. He cannot prosecute, nor ~~grant~~ issue licences. Custody of boundaries & tracks.

3). Dual control - Forest Guard on pay roll of school

4). What is to happen to the trees, when ready for felling. ? number & potential value.

5). Govt authority. ?

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

دائرة الزراعة والغابات ومصائد الاسماك

All communications to be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL, ARAB AGRICULTURAL
SCHOOL, TULKAREM.

يجب ان تعنون جميع المراسلات الى رئيس
المدرسة الزراعية العربية في طولكرم

In reply please quote

الرجوان تذكر عند الاجابة

No. TK/ 15/14/1/A/ تمر طك/

Telephone - No. TULKAREM.

الطوفون - تمر طك/

KADOORIE
ARAB AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
TULKAREM.

المدرسة الزراعية العربية - طولكرم

P. O. Box صندوق البريد

11th December, 1930.

Subject B A S S E T T S.

الموضوع

Reference

اشارة الى



C.F.O.

Jerusalem.

I have been instructed to
take over the Bassetts as from January 1st.
1931, and will be pleased to have from you
the name or names of the guards, who are on
your pay sheet for protecting the trees.

2. As the Kadoorie budget does
not contain funds for the payment of the guards,
may I presume that when you hand over the area,
you will also reallocate the money for the wages
of the guards etc.?

le. as. head.

PRINCIPAL.

MK.

W. W.

S. F. O.

RECEIVED

PAID



1/11/12

I have been instructed to
take over the accounts of the
year 1911 and to prepare the
statement of account for the
year 1911. The statement of
account for the year 1911 is
now ready for inspection and
signature. The statement of
account for the year 1911 is
now ready for inspection and
signature.

2.0
2.0

7/2/2

15/19/A.
P/7/14/9.

11

26th May, 1930.

: Hay Contract.

Reference: Your 15/19/A of 21.5.30.

Principal,
Kadoorie Agricultural School,
Tulkarem.

I forward for your information and
retention copy of a contract dated 24.5.30.
for the cutting and baling of hay from the
Bassets.

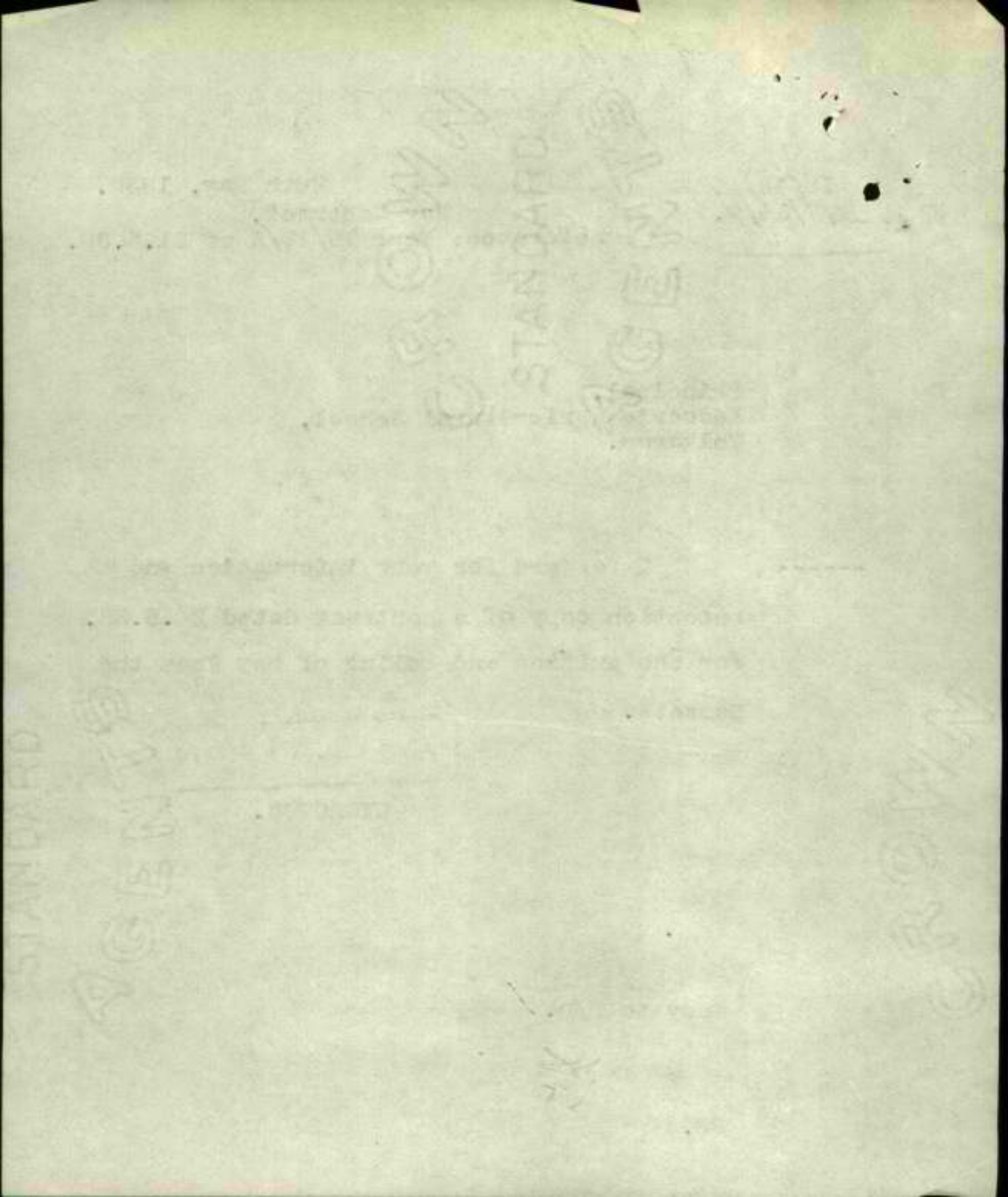
A. F. NATHAN

DIRECTOR.

Copy to D/D. /

SFO

FP.



AGREEMENT FOR HAYCUTTING, HAYMAKING AND
BALING ON BASSETS SHEIKH SALAH AND DALIA
AND SHEIKH MOHAMMAD, TULKAREM SUB-DISTRICT.

An AGREEMENT MADE this 24th day of May, nineteen-hundred and thirty between the Director of Agriculture and Forests on behalf of the Government of Palestine of the one part (hereinafter called the Landlord) and Mr. Shehadeh Azzouni of Ramleh (hereinafter called the tenant) of the other part.

WHEREBY THE LANDLORD agrees to allow the tenant to cut the grass and herbage growing on the Bassat Sheikh Salah and Dalia and Sheikh Mohammad situated in the Tulkarem Sub-District for the purpose of making it into hay, for the season in the year nineteen hundred and thirty only, with the exception of an experimental area of about eighteen dunams already harvested,

the TENANT hereby agrees

- (1) To cut the grass and herbage suitable for the purpose of making hay on the afore-mentioned areas only, over an area of approximately 1000 (thousand dunams) dunams.
- (2) To make and bale the hay on the afore-named area.
- (3) Not to move any portion of the grass or hay, whether baled or loose, until such time as the whole work shall have been completed and inspected by the LANDLORD or his REPRESENTATIVE.
- (4) On completion of the work, to give the LANDLORD as his share 20% of the whole crop well and properly baled with tiers of new wire.

STANDARD
AGENTS

... of the ...
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STANDARD
AGENTS

(5) To transport and deliver the 20% the aforementioned share of the LANDLORD to the TULKAREM AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL or TULKAREM RAILWAY STATION at the LANDLORD'S discretion.

(sgd.) *S. Azzouni*
TENANT.

(sgd.) E.R.Sawer.
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.



F/7/2/2.

SFO

Do note 26. When Mr. Frank returns to duty, the consolidated annual accounts of expenditure on appropriation should be brought up to date, and the costs incurred by F service on the busses will then be known.

19/5/30.

J.F.I.

Mr Frank

To act

12/1/30

to the 1st. when the first volume

of the first volume

of the first volume

of the first volume

of the first volume

of the first volume

1/2

1/2

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.
JERUSALEM.

In your reply please quote
15/19/A.
No. Ag/

Telephone :- No. 622, JERUSALEM.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FORESTS & FISHERIES,
AMERICAN COLONY,

JERUSALEM.
14th May, 1930.

Subject : Hay Crop from the Bassets.

Chief Forest Officer, Jerusalem.
Principal, Kadoorie Agricultural School, Tulkarem.

As some uncertainty apparently exists with reference to the control of, and the disposal of the hay crop from the Bassets scheduled forest reserves in the Tulkarem district, it is proposed to define the situation as follows:-

- a) A relatively small area was acquired by purchase for the Tulkarem school in view of the existence of these bassets in the neighbourhood as a source of hay and grazing areas for dry and working stock.
- b) They were scheduled as forest reserves as a means of preventing trespass and encroachment.
- c) In the meantime, however, the Forest Service has been involved in certain expenditure for planting a wind-break and in the payment of a ghaffir. This Service is consequently entitled to recover such expenditure in the form of a share of the revenue secured from the sale of a proportion of the hay crop.
- d) It should be recognised, however, that whereas forest revenue is credited to general receipts and is unavailable for departmental purposes, revenues credited to the Tulkarem School can be applied to the purposes of that institution.
- e) It is consequently proposed to determine actual expenditure by the Forest Service on the Bassets up to the end of the current financial year; to credit that Service with such amount, if available, from the sale of hay and, as from 1.1.31., to hold the Principal of the Kadoorie Agricultural School, Tulkarem, responsible for all charges incurred in connection with the Bassets and to credit that institution with all future revenues secured therefrom.

2. In the meantime, the Agricultural School budget will not be debited with the value of such proportion of the hay crop as may be required for consumption on the school farm.

E. Adami
DIRECTOR.

461

FP. A/D. } to note.
C/C. }

*Survey
Reclamation
Nursery
Plants
Transport
Protection*

1875

1875

The following is a list of the lands which have been surveyed and patented to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1875. The lands are classified according to the nature of the survey, and the date of the patent. The list is given in alphabetical order of the names of the patentees. The names of the patentees are given in full, and the names of the lands are given in full, with the number of acres, and the date of the patent. The list is given in full, and the names of the patentees are given in full, and the names of the lands are given in full, with the number of acres, and the date of the patent.

✓ F/7/2/2

COPY.

24

RE BASSATS AT TULKARAM.

I spoke to Mr. Brain who is of the opinion that if the area is a forest reserve, and the Forest Department is the owner, the produce is the property of the Forest Service.

2. Issues to Stud Farm Experimental Station would be gratis while the Tulkaram School would be changed. Expenses such as seed, ploughing and baling etc. would be paid by Forest Service.

(para 1.)

3. Mr. Brain, however, suggests no adjustments re part transactions, but as regards the future, procedure would be governed by actual ownership vide fol.1. above .

Re LEASE OF LANDS FOR HUTS.

Auditor considers that rent of land should be credited to Lands Department.

Sgd. M.B.20.3.30.

S. F. O.

To note above and have copies typed for relevant F.files
This minute should then be returned to C. C. for reference
to D on return from leave. You should consider meanwhile
scheme for cutting and baling new crop

F.F. 24.3.30

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1914

1. One of the first things that I noticed when I stepped out of the train in this city was the air. It was so different from the air I was used to in the country. It was so full of life and so full of people.

2. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life.

3. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life.

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1914

4. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life.

5. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life.

6. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life. I was so glad to see the city. It was so beautiful and so full of life.

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1914

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1914

7/11/9-2086

30th October, 1929.
 Kakoun Forest Reserve-
 Serial No. 189
 Bassa Sheikh Mohd. Forest
 Reserve- Serial No. 191.

Inspector of
 Agriculture & Forests,
 N. C. Haifa.

As I propose to include in my schedule of revenue from forest reserves for the purpose of the Annual Report Forest Service 1929 the value of hay produced from the above reserves, I should be glad if you let me have the necessary data as under as soon as possible.

<u>Kakoun F. Reserve:</u>	Weight of Hay tons	No. of Bales	Value
<u>Bassa Sh. Mohd. Reserve:</u>	"	"	"

Value should be nett after deducting cost of cutting, baling etc.

1. 1. 1929

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
 AGRICULTURE & FORESTS.

DY.

Copy to 7/2/2.

see Reply in
 F/7/11/9 Folio 80

30th October, 1939.
Kakum Forest Reserve -
Serial No. 183
Forest Officer, Kakum
Reserve - 30th Oct. 1939.

Inspector of
Agriculture & Forests,
K. S. S. S. S.

As I propose to include in my schedule of revenue
from forest reserves for the purpose of the Annual Report
Forest Service 1939 the value of my produce from the
above reserve, I should be glad if you let me have the
necessary data as early as possible.

Kakum F. Reserve: Weight of my No. of Bales Value
Tons

Heena M. 10th Reserve:

Value should be net after deducting cost of cutting,
baling etc.

11
1. 1939

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
AGRICULTURE & FORESTS.

Copy to 1132.
see reply in
1/1/39 file 30

F/7/2/2- 689

16th May, 1929 .
Forest Reserves -Bassa
Sheikh Mohd. and Kakoun.
Reference:MI 118/4 dated 8.5.29
from Actg.I.of.A.& F.

Inspector of Agriculture & Forests,
N. C. H a i f a .

A hut and store (portable) should be included in your schedule of Minor Works for the 2nd half 1929.

2. I have referred on previous occasion to the paucity of out-put at this nursery. It is suggested that one gardener adequately paid could attend to the nursery and protect the two reserves.

3. Representations should be made with a view to heavier penalties or the Sub-Inspector might use his powers to compound.

S. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

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21
GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS,
NORTHERN INSPECTORATE,
THE GOVERNORATE,
NAZARETH HAIFA.

In Reply Please Quote

No. N.I./ 118/4.

F/12/2
10 MAY 1929
8th May, 1929.

Director of Agriculture,
Jerusalem.

SUBJECT : Bassat Sheikh Mohd. & Kakoun.

1. A hut should be built on a hill between the two bassas for guard and labourers.
2. It is hardly advisable to keep a man for the nursery which has only 30-40 tins of seedlings.
3. Two cutters are now cutting hay in Kakoun.
4. Equines, cattle and goats are now grazing in plots 1,2 and 3 of the experiment respectively.
5. Several cases of tress-passing have been sent to the police Tulkarem. These cases are usually dealt with very lightly.

A. J. G.
A/INSPECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS N.C.

Ag.
D/O

367

XXXXXXX
20 XXXX JERUSALEM.
19th November, 1928.

13/1/8.

-----622.

Agricultural Produce - Record
of Production and Disposal.

Manager, Stud Farm, Acre.
Inspector of A. & P., N.C., Haifa.

App. A.

I enclose for your information a copy of a consolidated statement showing the production and disposal of forage at certain departmental stations during recent years. I have several observations to make about this statement which has been compiled from the following sources: - (20/12/12/F)

- from the following sources:-
- a) Letter No.108/10/7 dated 14-9-28 from Manager, S. Farm, Acre.
- b) " " 1337/37 dated 17-9-28 " Insp.A.& P., N.C. Hqifa.
- c) " " 1452/130 dated 3-10-28 " " " "
- d) " " - dated 7-10-28 " S/" " Tulkarem.

2. Although the department's shares of the forage from Bassat Kakoun and Sheikh Mohamed for 1927/1928 have been correctly calculated, viz:- Tons 25,517 and 17,716 respectively, the number of bales of forage appear to have been incorrectly computed, thus:-

1/3 share of 3127 bales is 1042 not 667 - difference	375
1/3 " " 2500 " is 833 " 809 - "	<u>74</u>
Total difference, bales	<u>449</u>

Am I to understand that 449 bales of forage were short received by the department? Please explain this discrepancy.

APP. A.

3. Column (4) of the enclosed return shows that 95.811 tons were issued to the Stud Farm, thus:-

1926	From Kakoun	Tons	10	
1927	" "		44	
1928	" " & Sh. Mohd.		10	64
1926-1928	" Acre Exptl. Station			<u>31.811</u>
		Tons		<u>95.811</u>

In enclosure No.2 of letter No.108/10/7 dated 14-9-28, from the Manager, Stud Farm, it is stated that only 48 tons not 64 tons were received from Tulkaren, thus:-

1927	36 tons
1928	12 tons
	<u>48 tons</u>

I desire to know which figure is correct - 48 or 64 tons ?

4/.....

D/D Please See. mini file 2/1

1950 November 1951
of ... and ...

... of ...
... of ...
... of ...

... of ...

... of ...

... of ...

... of ...

... of ...

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... of ...

... of ...

App.B.

App.C.

4. I observe from column 6 of the return that 50 tons of forage with a value of LP.213.- were issued as fodder to farm animals, during 1927 and 1928, presumably at Beisan. To this sum should be added LP.7.740 the cost of forage purchased vide Appendix "B" which brings the value of forage consumed to LP.220.740 From Statement "G", however, it will be seen that the cost of foraging 4 animals during 1927 and 3 animals during 1928 would have amounted, according to government rates to LP.196.410 Difference: LP. 24.330

I am aware that no cost-accounts are kept at Beisan and that therefore you are unable to state the exact cost of growing these 50 tons of forage but I should be obliged for an estimate thereof.

App.D.

5. Similarly, I am without exact information as to the areas which were under forage crops for the years quoted. An attempt was made to obtain this information from the Crop Reports (Form Ag/17) for Beisan Station for the year 1927/28. The result is shown in Appendix "D" and the area would appear to be 115.6 dunoms. Please let me have a statement of the areas under each kind of crop for each season.

I am uncertain, however, whether the figure of 115.6 dunoms is correct because when compiling the quantities of produce harvested during 1928 from Crop Reports Ag/17, it was found that such yields agreed neither with the figures quoted in letter No. 1337/37 dated 17-9-28 from the Inspector of Agriculture and Forests, nor with the monthly returns (Form Ag/18), thus:-

Yield of Crops at Beisan Station.
Winter 1927-1928 & Summer 1928.

Crop.	Insp.of A.&F letter d/17-9- 1928.	Monthly Returns (Form Ag/18)	Crop Reports ^x (Form Ag/17).
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos.
Wheat		1,172	1,185
Barley		5,700	5,746
Maize		5,739	4,932
Peas		306	305
Chick Peas		-	91
Beans		-	11
Lentils		-	600
Millet		-	2
Flax		163	168
Sesame		-	623
Sunflower		250	4
Berseem	6,000	226.5	230 (grain)
Forage(various)	14,000		5,160
Straw	26,000		13,824
Roots -Mangold			3,098
Sugar Beet			491
Carrot			150

^x For details see App.E.

I observe two columns of the report
and find that the first column
contains the names of the
persons who have been
arrested since the
last report was made.
The second column
contains the names of
the persons who have
been released since
the last report was
made.

The first column
contains the names of
the persons who have
been arrested since
the last report was
made.

The second column
contains the names of
the persons who have
been released since
the last report was
made.

The third column
contains the names of
the persons who have
been released since
the last report was
made.

The fourth column
contains the names of
the persons who have
been released since
the last report was
made.

The fifth column
contains the names of
the persons who have
been released since
the last report was
made.

The sixth column
contains the names of
the persons who have
been released since
the last report was
made.

The seventh column
contains the names of
the persons who have
been released since
the last report was
made.

6. I am unable to accept the above table with entire satisfaction. I am aware that there are some 400 experimental plots at Beisan and that the work of exact recording is by no means easy. It is essential, however, that this aspect of the work receive your very careful attention. It would appear advisable that in future, the ledger folio number under which the crop is taken on charge be entered on the Crop Report, Form Ag/17 after the words "Quantity Harvested". Similarly, the number of such Crop Report should be entered in the Ledger.

Therefore:-

- a) A Crop Report (Form Ag/17) should be properly kept each season for every plot (experimental and main - crop),
- b) The exact quantity harvested should be shown on the Crop Report,
- and c) Such quantity should be entered in the Allocated Stores Ledger with cross-references of numbers of the Crop Report Forms and Ledger Folios.

If this be done, the exact quantity of produce in stock will be shown in the Allocated Stores Ledger which will be properly supported in the following manner:-

- i) Crops raised on the farm, by Crop Report Ag/17.
- ii) Crops purchased locally or through Crown Agents by R.V.S.F.3.
- iii) Crops received from other stations, by I.V. S.F.8.
- iv) Crops sold or issued or disposed of in any other manner, by I.V. S.F.8.

In future, therefore, the quantities quoted in your correspondence and returns should be based on the figures recorded in the ledger, in order to obviate the confusion, mis-statements and discrepancies reflected in paragraph 5.

7. I still await receipt of Crop Reports (Ag/17) from the Manager, Stud Farm, Acre, in respect of the seasons 1927-28 and 1928.

8. It will also be necessary for the stock ledgers of agricultural produce at Beisan and Acre to be balanced and final corrected forms Ag/18 submitted to this office for the total of each kind of crop, grouped as under:-

Grain
Roots
Forage.

Pending receipt of such returns, the records at these Headquarters will disagree with your stock ledgers and as this matter must be adjusted without further delay, I shall be obliged if you will give this subject your early and personal attention.

8. Should any point or instruction contained in this letter be not clear, please apply for further explanation, as I must insist on proper records which must not only sustain the Auditor's scrutiny but are essential to reliable experimental results.

F. R. SAWER

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

SG.

Copy to 209/11/3.
209/2/12
15/19/A
13/1/2/F
13/1/1/T
108/10/7/1.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FORAGE AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS DURING 1926 - 1928.

App. "A"

1	2	3						4				5		6	
P L A C E .	Kind of Crop.	P R O D U C T I O N						D I S P O S A L .						Issued as fodder to farm animals. Value. Tons.	
		Quantity Harvested.		Department's Share.		Rate per ton. LP.	Value. LP.	To Stud Farm,		In Store.					
		Tons.	Bales.	Tons.	Bales.			Tons.	Value. LP.	Tons.	Place.	Value. LP.			
Bassat Kakoun 1295/26	Natural Grass	59.	-	14.	-	3.500	49.-	10.	35.	-	-	14.	4		
1926/27	" "	116.	-	50.	-	3.500	175.-	44.-	154.-	-	-	21	6		
" Sh. Mohd. 1927/28	" "	76.551	3,127	25.517	667	5.-	127.535)	10.-	50.-	33.233	Gendarmerie				
1927/28	" "	53.148	2,500	17.716	809	5.-	89.580)				Camp Tulkarem	35	10		
Khadourie (Tulkarem School. 1927/28	Oats & Vetch	8.440	240	8.440	240	7.-	59.080	-	-	8.440	"	-	-		
Beisan Exptl. Sta. 1926/27	Hay, Oats & " Berseem	8.-		8.-		6.500	52.-	-	-	8.-	To be sent to Stud Farm or sold.	32.500	5		
	Lucerne Grasses	3.-		3.-		7.-	21.-	-	-	-		21.-	3		
	Straw	2.-		2.-		6.-	12.-	-	-	-		12.-	2		
	(Experiments Main Crop)	4.-						-	-	16		25.-	10		
" " 1927/28	Hay, Oats & Vetch.	5.-		5.-		6.500	32.500	-	-	2.-	To be sent to Stud Farm or sold.	19.500	3		
	" Berseem	6.-		6.-		7.-	42.-	-	-	-		42.-	6		
	Lucerne Vetches - Green	8.-		8.-		1.325	15.-	-	-	-		15.-	8		
	Hay Grasses	1.-		1.-		6.-	6.-	-	-	-		6.-	1		
	Straw - Ribbon	4.-						-	-	-					
	(Expts. Main Crop)	22.-		26.-		3.500	91.-	-	-	14		42.-	12		
												215.-	50		
Acre Exptl. Station. 1925/26	Barley, Oats & Wheat)	3.789		3.789			29.466	3.789	29.466						
1926/27	Hay, Straw & Wheat)	17.783		17.783			30.075	17.783	60.075						
1927/28	Maize, Linseed & Sunflower)	10.239		10.239			55.094	10.239	55.094						
TOTAL		423.950		226.484			983.380	95.811	403.635	70.673	Value LP. 331,745	Tons 80 Value LP. 248			

Issued to Stud Farm	Tons. 95.811	Value LP. 403.635
Issued as fodder to farm animals	80.-	L P. 248.-
In store	70.673	LP. 331.745

TOTAL PRODUCTION 226.484 LP. 935.380

Copies of this statement with notes to files as under:-

No.	Title Summary.
209/11/13	Kakun Forest Reserve.
209/12/12	Sh. Mohd. " "
15/19/A	Khad. School. Disposal of Produce.
13/1/2/F	Ag. Station, Beisan " " "
13/1/1/I	" " Agro " " "
108/10/7/1	Stud Farm " Forage.

APPENDIX "B".

COST OF FORAGE FOR EXPERIMENTAL
ANIMALS AT

A C R E

B E I S A N .

Month.	£.s./ms.	Month.	£.s./ms.
<u>1925.</u> (4 animals)		<u>1925</u> (4 animals)	
January	1.908	September	-.500
January	11.218	October	1.700
February	11.760	November	1.200
March	13.020	December	2.690
May	12.600		<u>6.090</u>
June	13.020		
July	12.600	<u>1926.</u> (4 animals).	
September	9.300	February	7.450
October	20.130	March	2.300
November	10.800		<u>9.750</u>
Total 1925	<u>£. 116.280</u>	<u>1927</u> (4 animals).	
<u>1926.</u> (4 animals)		February	3.500
May	14.640	May	3.800
June	8.100		<u>7.300</u>
July	9.920		
August	9.920	<u>1928.</u> (3 animals.)	
October	9.600	February	L.P. -.440
November	9.600		
December	10.800		
Total 1926	<u>£. 72.580</u>		
<u>1927.</u> (3 animals)			
May	15.423		
July	12.587		
September	7.896		
October	11.120		
Total 1927	<u>£. 47.026</u>		
<u>1928.</u> Feb (2 animals)	20.065		
March	10.891		
April	11.000		
May	11.000		
June	7.040		
August	14.960		
Total 1928	<u>L.P. 74.956</u>		

1967 (to date)		1968 (to date)	
January	1.000	January	1.000
February	1.000	February	1.000
March	1.000	March	1.000
April	1.000	April	1.000
May	1.000	May	1.000
June	1.000	June	1.000
July	1.000	July	1.000
August	1.000	August	1.000
September	1.000	September	1.000
October	1.000	October	1.000
November	1.000	November	1.000
December	1.000	December	1.000
Total 1967	12.000	Total 1968	12.000
1969 (to date)		1970 (to date)	
January	1.000	January	1.000
February	1.000	February	1.000
March	1.000	March	1.000
April	1.000	April	1.000
May	1.000	May	1.000
June	1.000	June	1.000
July	1.000	July	1.000
August	1.000	August	1.000
September	1.000	September	1.000
October	1.000	October	1.000
November	1.000	November	1.000
December	1.000	December	1.000
Total 1969	12.000	Total 1970	12.000

APPENDIX "G".

FORAGE RATES.

The following were the forage rates per animal
for the years 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928.

	<u>Beisan</u>		<u>Acre.</u>
1925	£.40.150	£.	41.975
1926	30.660		33.690
1927	27.300x4-17.109.200		28.210
1928	29.070x3- ^D	87.210	30.940

	LP.	196.410	

APPENDIX "D".

BEISAN.
-----FORAGE - MAIN CROP.

Sheet.	Areas in Dunoms	1927-28.
--------	-----------------	----------

I	Wheat Straw	28.5
I	Barley Straw	42.-
IV	Peas Straw	18.-
		<u>88.5</u>
I	Lucerne	2.5
II ^a	Vetch	19.6
V	Berseem	6.-
		<u>27.1</u>

TOTAL DUNOMS	<u>115.6</u>
--------------	--------------

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

FOR THE - 1913

Amount in hand 1913-14

Spent

25.0	These items
40.0	Barley
10.0	Food
<u>75.0</u>	

Y
I
IV

2.0	Incense
12.0	Vapor
5.0	Barley
<u>19.0</u>	

I
II
V

TOTAL DUES 114.0

APPENDIX "E".

BEISAN EXPERIMENTAL STATION
MAIN CROPS.

Yields - 1927-28 and 1927 Preliminary Summary.

Crop.	Sheet No.	As per I.A.&F. Haifa letter dated 17-9-28.	Monthly Returns AQ/12.	Crop Reports (AQ/17).		
				Grain	Straw.	Forage.
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Wheat	I		1,172	1,185	4,640	500
Barley	I		5,700	5,746	8,115	
Maize	II		5,739	4,932	-	
Peas	IV		306	305	240	
Chick Peas	IV		-	91	1	
Sesame	IV		-	623	-	
Sunflower	IV		250	4	-	
Berseem	V	8,000	227	230	789	262
Beans	V		-	11	-	
Millet	V		-	2	-	
Lentils	V		-	600	9	
Flax	VI		163	168		
Sugar Cane	III		-	7		
Roots Mangold	IIIA		-	3,098		
Sugar Beet	IIIA		-	491		
Carrot	VIII		-	150		
Forage Lucerne	I	14,000	-	-		332
Vetch	II		-	7		22
"	IIA		-	-		1,630
Clover	III		-	111		2
B. Melilot	IIIA		-	-		5
Oats	V		-	3	26	-
Mustard	V		-	-	4	-
Sainfoir	VI		-	-		3
Various	VII & VIII		-	7		384
				100	13,824	3,160

19
GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS.
NORTHERN INSPECTORATE,
THE GOVERNORATE,
NAZARETH.

In Reply Please Quote

No. N.I./ 1452/130.



Haifa.
3rd. October, 1928.

Director of Agriculture
and Forests.

Subject:- Hay Productions.

Reference:- Your Telephonic conversation of today.

a copy of a

I beg to enclose herewith, return of forage at
Tulkarem which has been sent to you under cover of my
letter No. 1134/118/4 dated 13th. August, 1928. please.-

1. Enc.

J. M. Raghib
Inspector of Agriculture & Forests,
Northern Circle.

*copies to 209/2/2
15/19*

83874

19

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY

NORTHERN DISTRICT

THE GOVERNORATE

HAIFA

Haifa.
3rd October 1934.

30/10/34

Director of Agriculture
Haifa.

Re: Application for a license to export
olive oil from the Haifa District.

I have to enclose herewith a return of exports for
the year 1933, and a return of the number of
olive oil from the Haifa District, 1933.

[Signature]
Director of Agriculture
Haifa.

No. 1184/118/4.

Copy.

Agricultural & Forestry Office,
Northern Circle,
Haifa.
13th. August, 1928.

Director of Agriculture
and Forests.

Subject:- Hay Production.

Reference: Your Ag/209/2/12 dated 9th. August, 1928.

The table below shown the hay productions of the Basset Kakoun, Basset Shekh Mohd.
and Tulkarem Agricultural School.

Name of Locality.	Kind of Crop.	Amount of Crops.			Department's Share.			Value of Produce.			
		Weight. Tons.	Kgrms.	Bales.	Weight. Tons.	Kgrms.	Bales.	LP.	Mils.	LP.	Mils.
Basset Kakoun (Sheikh Salah & Dalieh)	Natural Grass.	76	551	3127	25	517	667	5	000	372	755
Basset Sheikh Mohd.	do	53	148	2500	17	716	809	5	000	265	740
Agric. School T'ulk.	Oats & Vetches.	8	440	240	8	440	240	7	000	59	080
G. Total.		138	139	5867	51	673	1716	-	-	697	575

Ten tons from the Basset crop have been sent to Stud Farm Acre. The remaining is stored at the Gendernary
Camp at Tulkarem.

for Insp. of Agr. & Forests,
Sgd. M. Ragheb.
Northern Circle.

CR, 65 15/19/12

19

525

COPY.

18/1/D.

9th August, 1928.

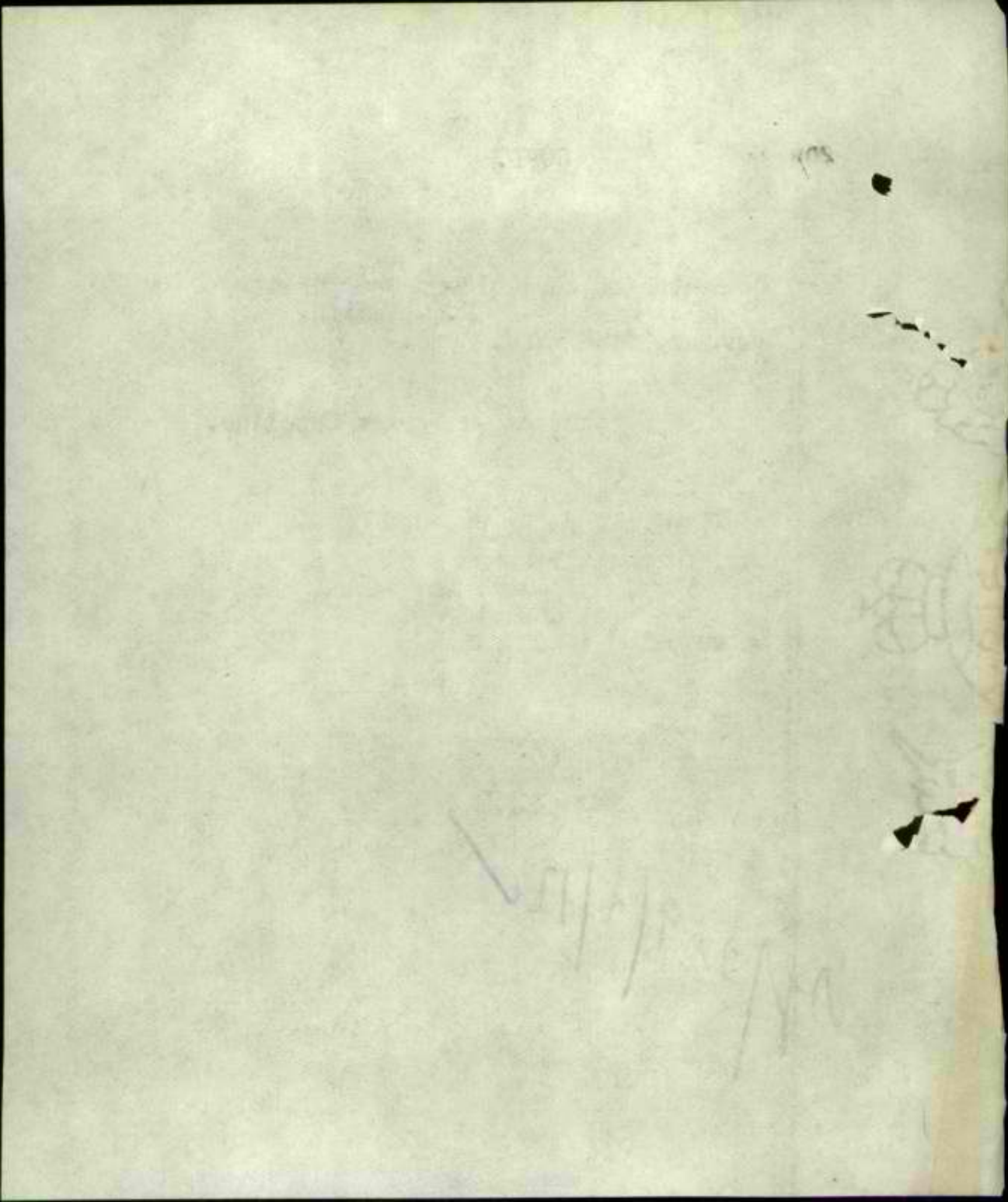
Inspector of Agriculture and Forests,
M.C., Haifa.
Manager, Stud Farm, Acre.

Subject : Forage Supplies.

Please furnish a return of all
hay, forage timb'n and bedding harvested
at Baisan, Tulbaram, the Bassata and Acre,
together with a statement of disposal and
consumption to date.

Sgd. E.R. Sayer
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

App 20 9/2/12 ✓



file

XXXXXXXX
XXXXX Jerusalem.
9th August, 1928.

209/2/12.

Basset Sheikh Mohamed Forest Reserve.

Inspector of Agriculture
and Forests, N.C.,
HAIFA.

I should be glad if you would
forward a statement showing the amount
of hay produced this year at the *Basset Sheikh Mohamed*
~~Kakun~~
Forest Reserve and the value thereof.
Although the revenue obtained cannot be
shown as forest revenue, it is desirable,
for departmental purposes, to record the
value of all produce realised from this
reserve.

Y. J. TEAR

DR/

DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

C.C.6
S. To note.
H.

B/E 1-9-28
BB

03/3/75

24273.8

151

15
Ag/108/10.

Telephonic information from Mr. Masson.

<u>Forage available at:</u>	<u>Tons:</u>
Bassat Sheikh Saleh	25 Baled at Tulkarem Camp.
" " Mohd. ✓	25 Estimated. Baling will be completed in a day or two.
Beisan Agric. Station	<u>7</u> Estimated.
	<u>57</u>

I/A. has already sent 10 tons to Acre and is prepared to send another 10 tons from Tulkarem and 7 tons from Beisan, i.e. total 27.

This will leave approximately 30 tons which I/A. requires for the livestock (when purchased, next year ?) at the Kadoorie Agricultural School, Tulkarem.

(sgd.) CHIEF CLERK.

30.7.28.

28.

AS/10/10

Telephone Information from London

Time:

State available at:

25 miles of distance from
25 miles of distance from
25 miles of distance from
25 miles of distance from

State available at:

State available at:

State available at:

25

25 miles of distance from
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25 miles of distance from

AS/10/10

XXXXXXX

XXXX Jerusalem.

5th July June, 1928.

201/1.

Forests Ordinance, 1928.

Chief Secretary,
Government Offices,
JERUSALEM.

I forward a schedule containing
particulars of a forest reserve with
covering proclamation for approval and
publication in the Official Gazette.

I also forward in original draft,
in case you require them, the Arabic and
Hebrew translations of this schedule.

(Signed) E. R. Sewer

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

DR/

Encs:-

D%

A. To see.

Mr. Salfiti to note re reprints.

Mr. F. To note.

Copy to:-

Ag/209/2/12.✓

XXXXXX
XXXX January
XXXX, 1933.
XXXX, 1933.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

I forward a schedule containing

particulars of a forest reserve with

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

I also forward in original form

in case you require them, the original

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

(Signed) E. R. Sawyer

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTRY

XXXXXX

XX
A. To see.

Mr. Salitti to note re remittance.
Mr. F. To note.

Copy to:-
AG/208/2/12.

FORESTS ORDINANCE, 1926.

PROCLAMATION.

In virtue of the power conferred on me
by section 3 of the Forests Ordinance, 1926,
I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron
Plumer, His Majesty's High Commissioner for
Palestine, do hereby proclaim that the forest
lands defined in the schedule hereto are a
forest reserve under the control and manage-
ment of the Government.

SCHEDULE.

SERIAL No.	NAME OF RESERVE.	SITUATION.	BOUNDARIES.	APPROX. AREA IN DUNAMS.	DESCRIPTION.
191	Basset Sheikh Mohamed.	Tulkarem Sub- District with- in the bounda- ries of Wady Hawareth.	<u>NORTH</u>: The boundary starts from survey point L.M.20 and proceeds north-eastward along the southern boundary of the cultivated land claimed by the Samara family through survey points L.M.20 L.M.22, L.M.23 and L.M.24, thence along the southern boundary of sand dunes known as Zur-el-Mughara through survey points L.M.25, L.M.26 till it meets the road leading from Khedera village to Wady Hawareth. <u>EAST</u> : The boundary proceeds along the road leading from Khedera village to Wady Hawareth through survey point L.M.27 till this road meets the foot path which bounds the swampy land from the east; thence the boundary proceeds along the foot path on the western boundary of the cultivated land claimed by the Samara	1571.500 metric dunams.	No cultivated land within the boundaries of this reserve. Swampy land with natural grasses growing thereon.

Serial Number	Name of Person	Location	Description	Age in Years	Remarks
101	James H. Smith	Tulsa County, Oklahoma	NOTE: The boundary of the land surveyed point 1.1.30 was located north-south along the southern corner of the cultivated land owned by the General Land Office survey point 1.1.30. The boundary of said land from the survey point 1.1.30 to the road lead in the village of ... NOTE: The boundary proceeds along the road lead from the village of ... through survey point 1.1.30 to the road lead. The road lead is a foot path which forms the boundary land from the east. Hence the boundary proceeds along the foot path to the western boundary of the cultivated land claimed by the	1871.50	No cultivated land within the boundaries of this reserve. Swampy land with natural grasses growing thereon.

SERIAL No.	NAME OF RESERVE	SITUATION	BOUNDARIES.	APPROX. AREA IN DUNAMS.	DESCRIPTION.
			Samara family through survey points L.M.28, L.M.29, L.M.30, L.M.31, L.M.32, L.M.33, L.M.34, L.M.35, L.M.36, L.M.37 and L.M.38 at which last point the foot path meets again the road leading from Khedera village to Wady Hawareth; thence the boundary proceeds along this road on the western boundary of the cultivated lands claimed by the Tayar family through survey points L.M.39, L.M.40, L.M.41, L.M.42, L.M.1, L.M.2, L.M.3, L.M.4 and L.M.5 at which last point the boundary leaves the above mentioned road. <u>SOUTH</u>: The boundary proceeds north-westward along cultivated lands claimed by the Samara family through survey points L.M.6 and L.M.7. <u>WEST</u> : The boundary proceeds northwestward along the eastern boundary of cultivated land claimed by the Samara family through survey points L.M.8, L.M.9, L.M.10, L.M.11, L.M.12, L.M.13, L.M.14, L.M.15, L.M.16, L.M.17, L.M.18, L.M.19 and L.M.20 which is the first survey point of the northern boundary.		

غابة محفوظة - قضاء طولكرم

الترتيب الرقم	اسم الغابة المحفوظة	الموقع	الحمد	السماعة النقيب الدونم	وصف الغابة
١٩١	غابة شيخ محمد	قضاء طولكرم حدود وادي حوarth	<u>شمالاً:</u> يمتد إلى الحد مع علامة الساعا ل م ٢٠ و يمتد إلى الشمال الشرقي على موازاة الحد الجنوبي للأرض المملوكة التي يطالب بها عائلة سمارة ماراً بعلامات الساعا ل م ٢٠ و ل م ٢١ و ل م ٢٢ و ل م ٢٣ و من هناك يمر الحد الأرضي المملوكة الجنوبي للحدود بحدود المقابلة ماراً بعلامات الساعا ل م ٢٥ و ل م ٢٦ حتى يلتقي بالطريق المؤدية إلى وادي حوarth في قرية الحضره <u>شرقياً:</u> يسير الحد على موازاة الطريق المؤدية من قرية قصيره إلى وادي حوarth ماراً بعلامات الساعا ل م ٢٧ حتى يلتقي هذه الطريقاً بالممر القديم الذي يحده الأرض المملوكة من الشرق ومنه هناك يمتد الحد على موازاة الممر الواقع غرب الأرض المملوكة التي يطالب بها عائلة سمارة ماراً بعلامات الساعا ل م ٢٨ و ل م ٢٩ و ل م ٣٠ و ل م ٣١ و ل م ٣٢ و ل م ٣٣ و ل م ٣٤ و ل م ٣٥ و ل م ٣٦ و ل م ٣٧ و ل م ٣٨ و عند العلامة الأخيرة يلتقي الممر القديم الذي يطالب به المولى مع قرية الحضره إلى وادي حوarth ومنه هناك يسير الحد على موازاة الطريق الواقعة غرب الأرض المملوكة التي يطالب بها عائلة طيار ماراً بعلامات الساعا ل م ٣٩ و ل م ٤٠ و ل م ٤١ و ل م ٤٢ و ل م ٤٣	١٥٧١ و ٥٠٠ دونم مربعاً (metric)	لا يوجد أرض مملوكة ضمن حدود هذه الغابة المحفوظة. أرض مستنقعة و غلبت بها حشائش طبيعية.

الرقم المسلسل	اسم القارة الخطي	الموقع	المحدد	المساحة النظرية بالدونم	وصف القارة
			د.م ٤ د.م ٤ د.م ٥ د.م ٥ وعند العلامة الأخيرة يتمشى الحد عند الطريق المذكورة أعلاه <u>جنوباً:</u> يمتد الحد شمالاً بغير كل موازاة الدار في المقتطع المطالب برأيه عائلة سماره ماراً بعلامات المساحة د.م ٦ و د.م ٧ <u>غرباً:</u> يمتد الحد شمالاً بغير كل موازاة الحد الشرقي للدراعي المقتطع الذي يطالب برأيه عائلة سماره ماراً بعلامات المساحة د.م ٨ د.م ٩ د.م ١٠ د.م ١١ و د.م ١٢ د.م ١٣ د.م ١٤ د.م ١٥ د.م ١٦ و د.م ١٧ د.م ١٨ د.م ١٩ د.م ٢٠ وهذه العلامة الأخيرة هي العلامة الأولى للحد الشمالي.		

Handwritten notes in the top left corner, possibly a date or reference.

Handwritten notes in the middle left section, including some numbers and symbols.

100
20

GOVERNMENT

Handwritten notes in the middle right section, including some numbers and symbols.

Handwritten notes in the top right corner, possibly a date or reference.

המספר הסדורי	המקום המיוחד ליער	הסביבה	התחומים
191	בסת ש"ך מוהמר	נפת הל-כרם בהוף החומי ודי החרה.	צפון: הגבול מתחיל מנקודת המדידה ל.מ. 20. וחולך צפונית מזרחית לאורך לאורך הגבול של האדמות המעובדות אשר משפחת סמרה הובעת אותן ועובר דרך נקודות המדידה ל.מ. 20. ל.מ. 22. ל.מ. 23. ול.מ. 24. ומשם הולך לאורך הגבול הדרומי של החולות המכונים זור-אל-מונהרה דרך נקודות המדידה ל.מ. 25. ל.מ. 26. עד שהוא פוגש את הדרך המוכילה מכפר חדרה לפני החרה. מזרח: הגבול הולך לאורך הדרך המוכילה מכפר חדרה לפני החרה ועובר את נקודות המדידה ל.מ. 27. עד המקום שהדרך פוגשת את השביל המשמש גבול מזרחי לבצה. משם פונה הגבול והולך עם השביל לאורך הגבול המערבי של האדמות המעובדות אשר משפחת סמרה הובעת אותן ועובר את נקודות המדידה ל.מ. 28. ל.מ. 29. ל.מ. 30. ל.מ. 31. ל.מ. 32. ל.מ. 33. ל.מ. 34. ל.מ. 35. ל.מ. 36. ל.מ. 37. ול.מ. 38. בנקודה האחרונה פוגש השביל עוד פעם את הדרך המוכילה מכפר חדרה לאורך הדרך של הגבול המערבי של האדמות המעובדות אשר משפחת סמרה הובעת אותן ועובר את נקודות המדידה ל.מ. 39. ל.מ. 40. ל.מ. 41. ל.מ. 42. ל.מ. 1. ל.מ. 2. ל.מ. 3. ל.מ. 4. ל.מ. 5. ובנקודה האחרונה עוזב הגבול את הדרך אל הנ"ל. דרום: הגבול הולך צפונית-מערבית לאורך האדמות המעובדות אשר משפחת סמרה הובעת אותן ועובר את נקודות המדידה ל.מ. 6. ו ל.מ. 7. מערב: הגבול הולך צפונית מערבית לאורך הגבול המזרחי של האדמות המעובדות לאורך הגבול המזרחי של האדמה המעובדת אשר משפחת סמרה הובעת אותה ועובר את נקודות המדידה ל.מ. 8. ל.מ. 9. ל.מ. 10. ל.מ. 11. ל.מ. 12. ל.מ. 13. ל.מ. 14. ל.מ. 15. ל.מ. 16. ל.מ. 17. ל.מ. 18. ל.מ. 19. ול.מ. 20. והיא נקודת המדידה הראשונה של הגבול הצפוני.

All Communications to be addressed to
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS,
HAIFA.

In reply please quote

No. Ag./ 209/2/12.

Telephone:—No. 31. Haifa.

13
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS & FISHERIES,

file
~~MT. CARMEL~~

~~HAIFA~~ Jerusalem.

27th. April, 1928.

Subject: ~~Bassa Sheikh Mohamed.~~ - Proposed Forest Reserve.

Actg/Inspector of Agriculture
and Forests, N.C.,
HAIFA.

I should be glad if you would
submit reserve proposals to enable me to
draft a proclamation to constitute this
area a forest reserve.

E. J. TEAR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

DR/

MEMORANDUM

From _____

To _____

Date _____ 192

779 600 Pads 19 12.24 GP.

Note

Correspondence re Contract
of Hay has been detached from
Central Registry file and has
been filed in Forestry file No.
212/28.

20th
26.4.28.

1865

Correspondence is continued
 of May has been abstracted from
 Central Registry for same date
 and placed in / monthly file No.

212/186

212/186

212/186

AFFORESTATION 1928

£P.3,000.-

Distribution of Vote.NORTHERN CIRCLE.Items 12 to 23.TOTAL £P.874

ITEM	NAME OF PLANTATION.	AMOUNT. £P.	F.A.HOLDER	REMARKS.
12	Acre Sand Dunes.	92	S.I. of A. & F. Acre & Gallilee	Maintenance operations See schedule.
13	Bir El Amir.	36	" " " " " "	Completion of existing scheme. See schedule.
14	Ard El Jarden (Tiberias).	-	" " " " " "	Continuation and extension of 1927 scheme. Planting scheme. Flying nursery - otherwise to await completion of relief scheme and submission of detailed estimate.
15	Sertaba	200	" " " " " "	Continuation and extension of 1927 scheme. See schedule.
16	Ailut.	40	" " " " " "	Completion of 1927 scheme. See schedule.
17	Safad Castle	40	" " " " " "	- do - - do -
18	Esfia.	180	" " " " Haifa & Samaria	Continuation & extension of previous scheme. See Schedule.
19	Dalieh.	155	" " " " " "	Continuation of 1927 scheme, see schedule.
20	Nablus	5	" " " " " "	Completion of previous scheme. See schedule.

Carried forward

£P. 548

748

1933

1933

1933

1933

1933

1933	1933	1933	1933
1933	1933	1933	1933
1933	1933	1933	1933
1933	1933	1933	1933
1933	1933	1933	1933
1933	1933	1933	1933
1933	1933	1933	1933
1933	1933	1933	1933
1933	1933	1933	1933

ITEM	NAME OF PLANTATION.	AMOUNT £P	F.A.HOLDER	REMARKS.
	Brought forward	548 748		
21	Kakun.	85	S.I. of A. & F. Haifa	Completion of existing scheme. See schedule.
22	Bassa Sheikh Mohd. ✓	-	" " " "	New scheme. To await completion of existing relief scheme and submission of detailed estimates.
23	Beisan.	41	" " " "	Completion of existing scheme. See schedule.

874

195

195

D/O

Ref. folio 9 : instructions for an experiment
in pasture improvement have been issued and
will be found in the relevant file. - "Comparative
Field Expts".

24/XII/27

①

Pasture

13/39.R

file.

271 : 3/I/28.

old

... ..
... ..
... ..

PE/E

...

0/0

Some proposals on folio 6 are generally
 approved. I am, however, anxious to
 organise experiments in the improvement
 of native pastures on the ^{attached} following lines
 at more than one centre and should like
 to employ two or more of the 'bassan' men
 under our control for this purpose during
 the coming season. Dune plots to the
 number of 12 should be set aside at
 each centre for the experiment. Trees planted
 should not be extended nearer than ⁵⁰ ~~100~~ metres from
 the margin of the experimental area. Collections should
 be made of vegetation before the application of
 treatment, by species and percentages as was
 previously done. (~~These earlier collections have been dispatched~~
~~to the end, if you have any doubt whether they~~
~~are needed~~) Plots should be organised in two
 adjacent series of six with a 5 metre interval
 between and permanently marked as for fertilizer
 plots at experiment stations. Drainage
 experiments will be organised when funds
 permit as a separate series. Please refer
 these instructions to I. G. F. K. C. for his early
 report on requirements and funds available to
 implement the experiment at two or more
 centres.

P.T.O.

19. XI. 27

[Signature]

1/2

from the fact that the

experiment is a

passive experiment in the

of nature's action, in the

it does not contain any

to explain the cause of the

under the action of the

the cause of the

of the action of the

the action of the

should not be taken as

the nature of the experiment

is made of vegetation before

the action of the

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the action of the

Mr 212/35

Gen.

Bara Sheikh Mohammed

MINUTE SHEET No.

8

10117-35000-S.O.P.

P/

Please see folio 7.

1. I suggest the Arabs be authorised to graze on payment of 'D' license, & bov domains be set aside for this purpose

2.

My idea was to convert the rest of the area to forest plantations. I propose that the £30 available be devoted to:-

(a). Erection of concrete or masonry pillars at main points round the boundary

(b). Planting of a live fence and a eucalyptus belt round the boundary & a live fence to fence off the grazing area.

£30 will be insufficient, but a start could be made.

Possible investigation of the spot will reveal the desirability of retaining portions of the area under grass.

There would thus be plantation and grass.

17/4/27.

2/1

P.T.O.

James Smith 1842

James on July 7

1. I suppose the fact is sufficient to
show a payment of 200 pounds, &
not more, to the wife for the house.
2. The fact is that the wife of the
man to whom the house was sold
had the 200 pounds in her hands.
(a) The fact of payment is necessary
to show that the house was sold.
The fact of payment is necessary
to show that the house was sold.
The fact of payment is necessary
to show that the house was sold.
The fact of payment is necessary
to show that the house was sold.

£200 will be sufficient, but a receipt
is made.
The fact of payment is necessary
to show that the house was sold.
The fact of payment is necessary
to show that the house was sold.
The fact of payment is necessary
to show that the house was sold.

1842

1842

In Reply Please Quote

No. N.I./ - 1497/118/1.

15th. November, 1927.

Director of Agriculture
and Forests. ✓

Subject : Basset Sheikh Mohammad - Tulkarem.
Reference: District Officer's Tulkarem letter
to you No.D/Tul/32, dated 27-10-27. 6

Though I have not taken over the said State Domain (waiting your instructions), I have visited the place twice, and beg to state the following :-

1. This Bass is registered as 1000 domums, but its area is estimated by 1600 domums, out of this an area of about 300 domums under stagnant water, concentrated from the water drained from the sand dunes lying to the west and north west of this property. The remaining area is under natural grasses and weeds, like samnor, tayoun and wild berries.
2. A Hamouleh of Wadi el-Hawaris Bedewins have been living on this property for a long period, and are using this Bass for grazing about 950 head of cattle, amongst which about 170 buffaloes. They are in a habit of leasing this property annually from the Government, at an annual rent that varies between £.30 - 40.

3. As to the management and control of this property, I beg to recommend the following :-

(a) An area of about 600 domums (including the 300 domums under water) to be set aside for the Wadi el-Hawaris Arabs to graze, after being issued with grazing licences, the nature of this licence whether a right holder, i.e.-(B licence) or "D" licence as to grazing of strangers' cattle, is for you to decide; I personally recommend "D" licences as it appears to me that the Bedewins, though they have been on the spot for a long period, yet they used to hire the Bass land annually, and are therefore recognised as tenants to state domains. On the other hand, the total amount of fees payable on their 950 head of cattle, in case a "D" licence is issued, will not be much over the amount they pay annually as rent for the Bass land.

(b).....

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
ISLAMABAD

22/11/57

13th November 1957

SECRET

Director of Agriculture
and Forestry

Subject: Basant Wildlife Sanctuary - Pakistan.
Reference: Director's letter to you dated 24-10-57.

1. I have not taken over the area since
Basant Wildlife Sanctuary was established. I have visited
the place twice, and beg to state the following:-

2. This area is registered as 1,000 acres, but
its area is estimated by 1800 survey, out of which
an area of about 300 acres is under a separate survey.
connected from the water channel from the canal
runners living to the east and north west of this
property. The remaining area is under normal
grasses and woods, and is a very good habitat
for wild birds.

3. A number of land-owning habitations
are living on this property for a long period,
and are using this area for grazing about 300 head of
cattle, sheep and goats. They
are in a habit of cutting this property annually from
the Government, and in return, rent that varies between
1.50 - 2.00.

4. As to the management and control of this
property, I beg to recommend the following:-

(a) In view of the fact that the
the 300 acres under water) to be set aside for
the land-owning habitations to use, after being
issued with grazing license, the nature of this
license whether a fixed license, i.e. (B license)
or (C) license as to grazing of animals, cattle,
is for you to decide. I personally recommend
"B" license as it appears to me that the habitations
though they have been on the spot for a long
period, yet they need to have the land
regularly, and are therefore recognized as tenants
to state domain. On the other hand, the total
amount of fees payable on their 300 head of
cattle, in case a "B" license is issued, will
not be much over the amount they pay annually
rent for the land.

(b)

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS,
NORTHERN INSPECTORATE,
THE GOVERNORATE,
~~---NAZARETH---~~ HAIFA.

In Reply Please Quote

(2)

No. N.I./

(b) The remaining area about 1000 donums will be reserved for hay-making, and no permission to be issued for grazing on that area.

(c) As a large area of this 1000 donums is under sammar, tayoun and wild berries, - ~~this~~ these naturally occupy the land instead of the grasses; it is therefore suggested that these weeds be removed immediately during this month, and natural grass seed (which I have collected from Basset Dalieh and Sheikh Salah) be sown on such areas.

(d) For this purpose a sum of £.30 will suffice this year. This amount can be available on the transfer of same from Beisan Agricultural Station, F.A.No.Ag/248.

I shall esteem it a favour if an early decision is given, as the time is rather short, please.


Actg/INSPECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS, N.C.

Copy to:-District Officer, Tulkarem,
(Ref.his D/Tul/32 of 2-11-27)

" " S/Inspector of Agric.& Forests, N.C., Haifa.

MR/K.A.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
PESHAWAR
P.O. BOX 1111 - PESHAWAR

(2)

(b) The remaining area about 1000 bannas will be reserved for hay-making, and no new mission to be issued for grazing on that area.

(c) As a large area of about 1000 bannas is under sown, lay-out and wild berries, - some there naturally occupy the land instead of the grasses; it is therefore suggested that these weeds be removed immediately during this month, and natural grass seed (which I have collected from Peshawar, Jhelum and Rawalpindi) be sown on such areas.

(d) For this purpose a sum of Rs. 250 will suffice this year. This amount can be available on the transfer of sum from Peshawar, Jhelum and Rawalpindi.

I shall esteem it a favour if an early decision is given, as the time is rather short, please.

M. J. Khan

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Copy for District Officer, Peshawar
(Ref. No. 17/11/32 of 2-11-32)

" B. Inspector of Agriculture, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

M. J. Khan



NO. D/Tul/32.

Director of Agric. & Forests,
Jerusalem.

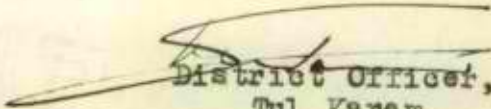
6
District Offices,
Tul Karem.
27th, October, 1927.

Subject:- D/Tul/32. State Domain
Basset Shiekh Mohamed.

The attached letter received from
Director of Lands, Jerusalem is forwarded to you herewith.

Will you kindly inform me to whom
shall I hand over the said Bassat.

Copy to / Inspector of Agric
and Forests.
Haifa.


District Officer,
Tul Karem.

0/103
EL/HM.

see 7

76080

1911
[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

NO. D/Tul/32-5078.

6a
Department of Lands,
P.O.B. 356.
Jerusalem.

District Officer,
Tul Karan.

Subject :- Lease of D/Tul/32.

The lease of the above mentioned property expired on the 17th of October.

2. It is not proposed to renew the lease of this property, which should be handed over to Director of Department of Agriculture forthwith.

Director of Lands.

5

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

Telegraphic Address: "LANDS".

In reply please quote:-

D/Tul/32 - 5079

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

P.O.B. 356

JERUSALEM

Enclosures:

25th October, 1927

Director,
Department of Agriculture.

Subject : Bassa Sheikh Mohamed.

Reference: Your Ag/212/35 of 17.10.27.

I am prepared to allot forthwith to your Department the State Domain site Bassa Sheikh Mohamed, D/Tul/32. The lease of this property expired on the 17th of October. The District Officer has been requested to hand the property over to you. A copy of my letter to the District Officer is enclosed.

2. With regard to the allotment of a hilly site and an area of sand dunes, I would suggest that you should arrange for a representative of your Department to prepare, after consultation with the District Officer, Tulkarem, a list of suitable properties.

[Signature]
DIRECTOR OF LANDS

D
D/D M. T. / copy. 5
copy to I/ATTN C Sent 9/11/27.
75944

CLH/RP.

D/Tul/32

25th October, 1927

District Officer,
Tulkarem.

Subject:- Lease of D/Tul/32.

The lease of the above mentioned property expired on the 17th of October.

2. It is not proposed to renew the lease of this property which should be handed over to Director, Department of Agriculture forthwith.


DIRECTOR OF LANDS

CLH/RP.

MEMORANDUM

From _____

To _____ 4

Date _____ 192

779 600 Pads 19 12.24 GP.

S/D

Shall I send a
reminder to folio 3, pl?

DR

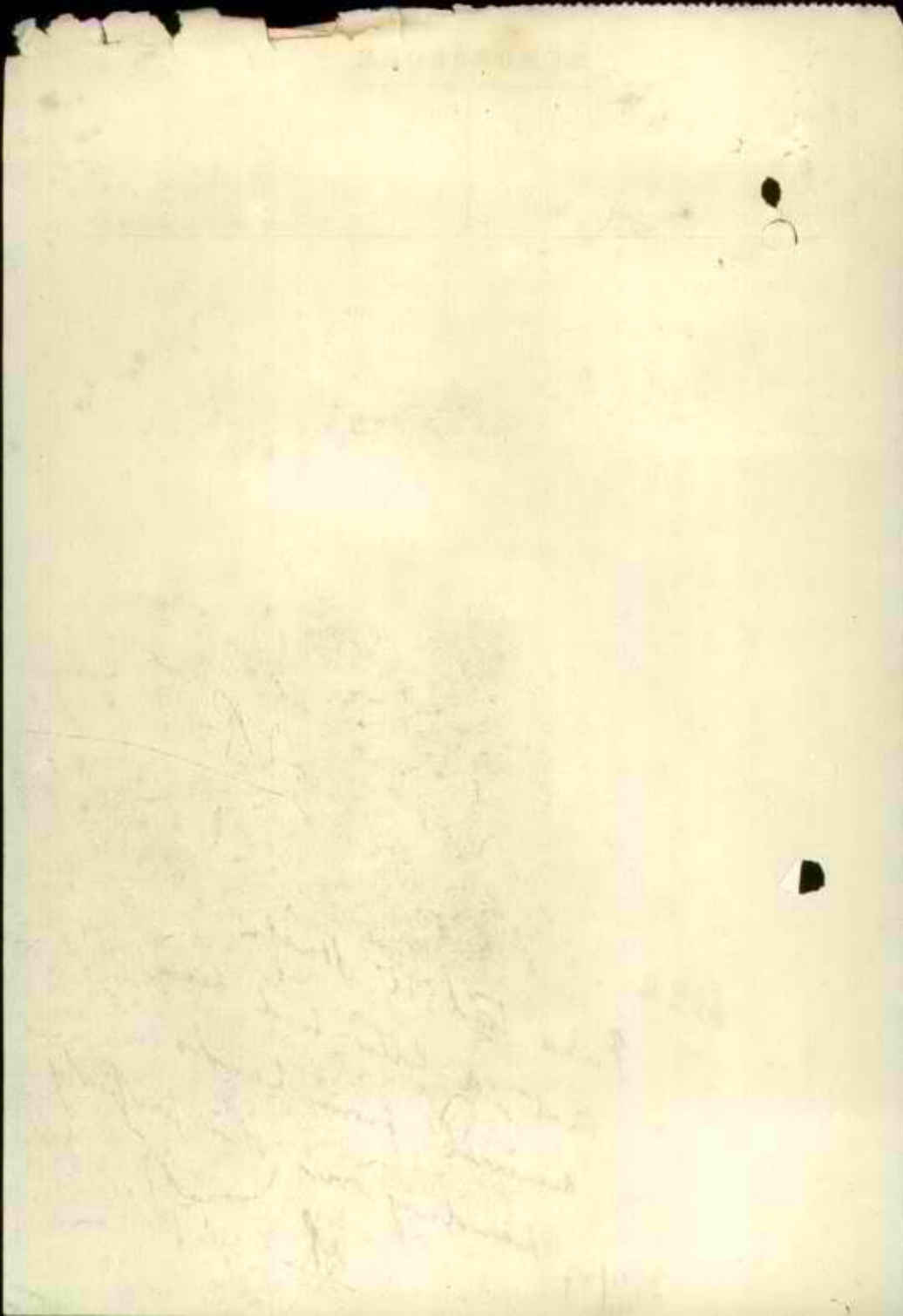
2/11/27.

W.B.R.

I was told at Haring
that a letter had been
received from Lands
handing over this property
2/1.

2/11/27

DR



Mr. CARMEL
XXXXXXXX

HAIFA Jerusalem.

17. October, 1927.

In reply please quote

No. Ag./ 212/35.

Telephone:— No. 34 Haifa.

Subject: Bassa Sheikh Mohamed.

Director of Lands,
JERUSALEM.

It is understood that the Bassa Sheikh Mohamed, situated north west of Tulkarem town, 1600 dunams in extent, is Government property and is leased at a sum of from £.30 to £.40 per annum, the current year's lease expiring on the 14th. October, 1927. This property would be extremely useful in connection with the proposed Arab Agricultural School at Tulkarem, for demonstration purposes in afforestation and agriculture, and I am directed to enquire whether it may be allotted to this Department immediately.

2. I am also to enquire whether an area of hilly land belonging to government could be found in the vicinity of Tulkarem town and an area of sand dunes along the sea coast in the neighbourhood of Tulkarem, for a similar purpose in connection with the Agricultural School.

3. If three typical areas of the kinds referred to could be put at our disposal as adjuncts to the Agricultural School, it would be possible to arrange practical courses in silviculture including the formation and tending of different types of woods of suitable timber varieties.

DE/

H. L. M.
2
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS.

Copy to:—

Inspector of Agriculture & Forests, Haifa.

See 5

14/2/35.

Bassa Sheikh Moh^d

MINUTE SHEET No.

2

7003-20000-15.12.20. L.J.S.

D. / Folio 1 was put up last season as an afforestation proposal, but was disapproved. But it may be thought desirable to secure the property in connection with the Arab Agricultural School as a demonstration area for agricultural and/or forestal purposes. Besides Eucalypts, I think part of the land could be put under woods of quick growing conifers, such as *Pinus halepensis*, *maritima*, *canariensis*, *laricio* and perhaps *Sequoia* as commercial woods (e.g. for fruit cases) and utilized during their life to teach silviculture.

I would also propose to secure an area of sand dunes in the vicinity, and an area of waste hill land, in connection with the school.

13/x/27.

J.F.I.

D/O

Yes, additional land for afforestation demonstration in connection with the Arab school, is highly desirable.

P.T.O.

Please take up with Dir. of Lands.

14/x/27

See 3

E.M.

the 1 was put up last season as
an appropriate present, but was
his approval. But it may be thought
that it is more the present is
connected with the fact that the
object is a human nature
for agricultural and/or forest
land. Besides the fact that the
part of the land could be put to
use of fruit growing, and as
as their husband, assistant, commission
house and perhaps deposits as
connected with the fact that the
and which they this life to land
the
I would also prefer to receive
an area of land than in the
present, and as a result of
with land, a connection with the
subject.

1/11

18/11/55

2/12

For addition of land for afforestation
the connection is connected with the
fact that it is highly desirable
to have lots of water in the area.

19/11/55

Director of Agriculture
and Forests,
JERUSALEM.

Afforestation Scheme 1927-28.
Basset Sheikh Mohamed.

Situation. North west of Tulkarem town, and about 15 kilometres and to the west of our plantation at Basset Sheikh Salah and Dalia, and about 3 - 4 kilometres.

Locality. This property lies on between sand dunes to the North and North West, and cultivated sand hills to the East, and ends to the South and S.West by cultivated land.

Title and Registration. This property is registered in the name of the Treasury, under No.1 Kanoun Awal year 1328, in Tulkarem Registry office, at a value of PT.8000, as entered in the Werko, at Wadi Hawaris Shamali as grazing land.

The boundaries are given as follows:-

- East. Ard el Tayan and road.
- North. Dabet el Attar and Sand dunes, leading to Birket Attah.
- West. Ard el Yahoudi sold to Sheikh Ibrahim Samara and brothers.
- South. Ard el Tayan and road leading to about Zabourah Port.

This bass is rented annually by the Land Department for grazing purposes for a sum of from EE.30 - 40. This year's rent ends in 14th.October, 1927.

The actual area of this property is 1600 dunams, composed of land under grasses, "Samar" Tayoun wild berries and other vegetation that grow on marshy lands.

As the situation of this property being in between sandy hills, considerable amount of water, caused from rainfall on these sand dunes drains to this low lying land, and caused water to remain stagnant on certain small areas. Thus the drainage of this property should be taken into consideration.

The south, west and middle part of this bass is higher than the north and east parts, and thus no water remains on that area neither in winter nor summer.

The vast plain of Sharoun that contains large and valuable areas of cultivated land, and stretches to a distance of over 50 kilometres, is practically without any timber plantation; add to that the absence of forests in the hills to the east of the plain, all justify a quick timber growing plantation, that would in future ~~xxxxxx~~ meet the requirements of this habitable region.

It is also presumed that such plantation may meet the fuel required by the Government offices and departments.

I, therefore beg to suggest that the afforestation of the Bass be favourably considered. The Medical and the Administrative officers are much in favour of afforestating this area.

As I understand that our funds are limited this year, I propose that 500 dunams of this property be planted this coming season with eucalyptus, and that the remaining area together with a drainage scheme be considered later on.

The southern part is more suitable as no drainage is required.

The following is a budget for planting this 500 dunams and operations necessary during the first year.

Clearing the area from Samar Tayoun and wild berries at £E.1 per dunam	£E. 500
Ploughing 20 cms.deep with a tractor at PT.30 a dunam.	150
Discing same at PT.5 a dunam	25
Planting operations (marking holes and planting) 2.5 x 2.5) i.e.150 trees per dunam or 75000 trees, i.e. PT.50 per dunam.	£250
Summer ploughing at PT.15 a dunam	75
Hoeing 3 times at PT.10 per 150 trees or a dunam.	150
Salary of a guard at £E.3.500 per month, for one year	42
Transport of trees from Tulkarem.	18

1210

As 75000 trees are required for the plantation a quantity of 100.000 trees are to be considered. I would suggest one of the following

- (a) Flying nursery on the spot. £E 190.
- (b) The amount be supplied at Nablus nursery and thus increase the budget for that nursery a sum of £E.120
- (c) The Tulkarem school supplies same at the rate of £E.2 per thousand.
- (d) Employ one labourer, with the help of occasional casual labour to do the work under my supervision in my house garden at Tulkarem. A sum of £E.50 suffice provided the tins will be supplied (4000 tins).

I attach a map for this Bass, showing the proposed area for afforestation also the drains I propose to be made at a latter date, which comes to about 5000 metres.

Sd. M.RAGHEL
SUB INSPECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS, N.C.

Copy to:-

I.of A.& F., N.C., Nazareth.

TULKAREM
"26.3.27.

